The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1905 XLIII—NO 15

KUROPATKIN KILLED

Report at St. Petersburg That 70,000 Russians Are Cut Off by Nogi.

LINEVITCH IN BAD POSITION

Military Experts Believe He Has Little Chance to Gain Victory Over His Cunning Enemy—Internal Conditions in Czar's Empire Alarming.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—A rumor spread throughout the city last night that General Kuropatkin had been killed. This rumor was connected sometimes with a report that 70,000 Russians had been cut off by General Nogi's army and that Kuropatkin had been taken prisoner.

Nothing confirmatory of these rumors has been received either by the general staff or in press dispatches. The members of the general staff say that no reports of special importance have been received.

The military experts take anything but a hopeful view of General Linevitch's situation. They do not believe he can be surrounded, but apparently the experts do not consider the possibility of a Russian victory. Linevitch's retirement to Harbin and the isolation of Vladivostok seem to be regarded as foregone conclusions when Field Marshal Oyama strikes. According to the latest news from the front, which is 36 hours old, Oyama, after forcing back the Russian right and center, transferred his weight against the left, compelling the Russians to give ground there also.

Movement Merely a Feint.

The military critics agree that the frontal movement is merely a feint for the envelopment of one or both Russian wings, without which nothing in the shape of a decisive victory is possible. The impression is that Oyama, profiting by past experiences, is more carefully preparing his turning operations, but by the same token the Russian staff declares Linevitch has taken ample precautions to keep in touch with flanking movements and that it is not possible to take him by surprise.

Occasional heavy downpours of rain continue at the front.

The mobilizations which begin today will affect chiefly the cities untouched by the earlier mobilizations. At Kieff it is announced the mobilization will include reservists of all classes from 1891 to 1904.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—The wave of disorder rolling over Russia has appeared at Odessa, where a general strike, accompanied by bloodshed and disorders, has broken out. There were several collisions between the military and the strikers, in two of which volleys were fired by the troops. No report of the extent of the casualties has been received, the official statement dealing only with the initial encounter, declaring that two persons were killed.

Workmen Erect a Barricade.

A number of attacks were made on policemen. A press dispatch says 100 armed workmen barricaded a suburb and repulsed the attack of Cossacks. Reinforcements were sent, but the result of their attack on the strikers is not yet known.

There is little news from Poland, but copies of the Lodz Gazette giving an account of the demonstrations are eagerly read. A telegram to the official agency gives the number of killed and those who died of their wounds on Friday as 164. It adds that others were killed Saturday and Sunday and that the complete number of victims cannot be stated definitely. Other accounts give a total estimate of 500 dead at Lodz.

Pekin, June 28.—The correspondent of the Associated Press here is informed on good authority that China desires to be represented in the Russo-Japanese peace conference.

PENITENTIARY FOR LORENZ.

Former Postmaster of Toledo Formally Committed to Prison.

Washington, D. C., June 28.—Dr. G. E. Lorenz, formerly postmaster of Toledo, who was tried for conspiracy with August Machen and the Groff brother several months ago and sentenced to the Moundsville (W. Va.) penitentiary for two years, was brought into court and formally committed to that institution.

Machen and the Groffs were sent there immediately after their trials, but Lorenz, at first on account of ill health, and subsequently because his presence was required in Washington for testimony in other postoffice cases, was allowed temporarily to retain his liberty.

He will be taken to Moundsville the latter part of the week.

Fire Destroys Chair Factory.

Corry, Pa., June 28.—The Elgin chair factory, four miles from Corry, was entirely destroyed by fire last night, loss $25,000.

Railroad Tunnel Caves In.

Ironton, O., June 28.—Tunnel No. 41, on the Detroit Southern railway, four miles back of Ironton, has caved in. It will require four days to clear the track.

CHINESE VERY BITTER.

Feeling Against United States Grows in Celestial Kingdom.

Pekin, June 28.—The question of Chinese exclusion from the United States continues chiefly to occupy the attention of the Chinese. The extent and depth of the feeling manifested astonishes foreigners and is regarded as an evidence of the growth of a national sentiment of public spirit which five years ago would have been inconceivable. Among many instances cited as evidence of this it is said that a Chinese comprador has refused a lucrative appointment with an American company. Advertisements of American goods continue to be refused by the native newspapers and letters and telegrams from all parts of China, as well as from abroad, are being received, urging the central government to take a firm stand.

The chief obstacle is the question of exclusion of coolies from Hawaii and the Philippines. It is urged that there is no reasonable objection to the landing of coolies in Hawaii, where they do not compete with American labor, while Chinese immigration has long been established in the Philippines.

These points the Chinese regard as essential, but it is thought unlikely that they will be conceded by the American government, hence the apparent deadlock. With a view of facilitating a settlement, China proposed to send a special mission to Washington, but American Minister Rockhill declined to entertain the idea. The Chinese deplore the risking of American good will, but claim to have legitimate grievances.

In the meantime the boycott of goods from the United States continues and the anti-American campaign is increasing in vigor. The American minister has applied to the board of foreign affairs to check the movement, and Viceroy Yuan of Chili province has issued a proclamation on the subject, but its efficacy is considered doubtful.

KAISER MAKES REPLY.

Answer to French Not of Conciliatory Nature.

Paris, June 28.—Germany's reply to the French note on the subject of Morocco was presented during a conference between Prince Radolin, the German ambassador, and Premier Rouvier at the foreign office. While most friendly in form and entirely lacking a peremptory tone, Germany's response none the less maintains the position that the Moroccan question must be regulated by a conference of the powers without any agreement in advance limiting the scope of such conference. This was accompanied by the presentation of Germany's general point of view in such an amicable spirit as to disarm the suspicion entertained concerning Germany's ulterior motives.

Prince Radolin remained after the presentation of the note for a lengthy conversation, in which Germany's desire for an amicable adjustment of the difficulty was further expressed.

It is thought that Premier Rouvier will be prepared to terminate the controversy either by accepting the conference or submitting counter proposals. However, he informed Prince Radolin that no decision would be taken until the German note had been submitted to the council of ministers at its next regular meeting, which will take place Friday, so that final determination remains in abeyance unless the council should be called in special session. It is the general expectation that an agreement will be reached on the basis of a conference.

OBJECTIONS FILED.

Royal Arcanum Executive Committee Hears Complaints.

Boston, June 28.—The executive committee of the supreme council, Royal Arcanum, met here according to custom, following the annual meeting, to consider matters acted upon at the recent session of the supreme council in New Jersey.

Asher T. Hopkins and Mortimer A. Federyrie, lawyers, of Lockport, N. Y., appeared before the executive body as a committee to oppose the new rate system. They were informed that the executive committee had no power to change the scale, but their objection was registered. Other protesting committees, it is expected, will appear before the committee adjourns today.

New York, June 28.—After a prolonged session the New York council of the Royal Arcanum, which met here last night, passed a resolution condemning the action of the supreme council in raising the assessment rates and called upon State Grand Hoage to present the protest to council and use his efforts to have the new scale assessment rescinded.

Congressman Under Arrest.

Nashville, Tenn., June 28.—Congressman John W. Gaines of this city and E. W. Thompson, clerk in the office of a local steam laundry, engaged in a personal altercation, as a result of which both were placed under arrest. The trouble occurred in the laundry office over a package belonging to Mr. Gaines. At the police station each was released on his own recognizance.

Boy Confesses Murder.

Sterling, Ill., June 28.—Jesse Koser, 18 years old, has confessed that following a quarrel he stoned to death Jacob Weaver, age 65, at Savannah.

PATTISON IN LEAD

Clermont County Candidate for Democratic Nomination Looks Like Winner.

WELTY RUNNING CLOSE SECOND

Mayor Johnson of Cleveland Displays Anxiety Principally About Platform. Ohio Democratic State Convention Meets at Columbus.

Columbus, O., June 28.—Although the united efforts of all the other candidates made some inroads on his strength, John M. Pattison of Clermont county was still the leading candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor when the majority of the delegates retired late last night, leaving the members of the committee on resolutions arguing over the questions of home rule and municipal ownership of public utilities.

More than three hours was devoted to a general discussion by the platform committee, which then adjourned until 8 o'clock this morning, leaving the work of drafting the platform to a committee consisting of M. E. Ingalls of Cincinnati, Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, Harlan Cleveland of Cincinnati, A. P. Sandles of Putnam county, E. B. Finley of Crawford, N. M. Wolf of Richland and Charles E. Belcher of Lawrence.

When the new state central committee met last night D. J. McKinney of Marietta, who has been chairman during the past two years, presided, but without taking any steps looking towards organization for the coming campaign and an adjournment was at once taken until July 14.

The committee on permanent organization decided to report in favor of Judge Curtis C. Williams of Columbus for permanent chairman, Rodney J. Diegle of Sandusky for permanent secretary, and Joe Goldsoll of Cleveland for sergeant at arms. Judge Williams is an avowed supporter of John C. Welty for the nomination.

There are really only two contests, that for governor and the one for supreme judge, so that one session may suffice to clear up all the work. The candidate for lieutenant governor may be some of those now in the field for first place, and there is a general feeling that Frank S. Monnet, who has come out as a candidate for governor, would be willing to take the nomination for attorney general, although James S. Thomas of Portsmouth is an active candidate for that place.

For supreme judge at least five candidates are being considered. Judge Richard M. Nevins of Coshocton, Judge H. T. Mathers of Sidney, L. M. Griffin of Steubenville, John W. Wynn of Defiance and F. M. Marriott of Delaware, are announced as willing to take the nomination. Marriott had been suggested earlier for lieutenant governor, but his ambition lies more naturally on the supreme bench.

Platform talk centers around the state issues soon likely to take the chief place in the resolutions to be presented. One or two national questions, anti-trust and anti-railroad rebate may be mentioned, but the state issues will receive most attention. Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland is understood to be chiefly interested in the platform and may cause a change of opinion and bring about the insertion of municipal ownership and other planks which had not been previously decided upon.

FIREMAN SAVES CHILD.

But Receives Injuries Which May Cost Him His Life.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 28.—In saving the life of a 3-year-old child which had wandered on the railroad track in front of a freight train near Powell, Neb., George Poehl, a St. Joseph and Grand Island fireman, received injuries that will probably cause his death.

As the train rounded a curve the child was discovered a short distance ahead. Brakes were applied, but when it was seen that the train could not be stopped in time, Poehl climbed to the pilot of the engine, grasped the baby and threw it from the track uninjured. The fireman swayed a little as he threw the child to one side, and his foot being caught under the pilot, his leg was wrenched off above the knee. He was brought to a hospital here.

Gaynor-Green Appeal Quashed.

Ottawa, Que., June 28.—The supreme court has unanimously granted the motion made in behalf of the government of the United States to quash the appeal of Gaynor and Green from the judgment of the court of King's bench, affirming the refusal of a writ of prohibition by Judge Davidson against the issue of a warrant for extradition. The appeal was quashed with costs

American Women's Jewels.

To the average English woman her jewelry is merely an adjunct, having no particular connection with the rest of her toilet, but added at random. Not so with the transatlantic smart woman. She dresses to her jewels and has her gowns made to match them.—London Motorist and Traveler.

PRESIDENT AT CAMBRIDGE.

Chief Executive Revisits Scenes of His College Days.

Cambridge, Mass., June 28.—Joining with his former college mates in celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of their class from Harvard, President Roosevelt returned to his alma mater, not as the chief magistrate of the nation, but as a private citizen, and a loyal Harvard alumnus. Although the ancient university of Harvard would have been glad to pay him all the honor due his high office, it was the president's request that he be regarded merely as a member of the class of '80 rather than as the president of the United States. Nevertheless students, alumni and the citizens of Cambridge united in giving him a hearty greeting as he drove through the streets of the university city.

The president's day was a busy one. Arriving in Boston at a quarter before 7 o'clock a. m. he was driven to the Cambridge residence of the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts, where he is being entertained. The bishop is president of the Harvard Alumni association. Breakfast was served at the bishop's home and among those present, in addition to the president and Private Secretary Loeb, were the president's son Kermit, who came from Groton school; President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard university, Judge Francis C. Lowell of the United States circuit court, and the Rev. Samuel Crothiers, pastor of the First parish Unitarian church of Cambridge.

During the forenoon President Roosevelt visited the rooms of the Alpha Delta Phi society, the Harvard stadium, and the Chestnut hill residence of George C. Lee, the father of the president's first wife.

The president was then driven to the Oakley county club in Watertown, where the class of '80 held an informal reunion and luncheon was served. A photograph of the class was taken and also a photograph of the members of the class who belonged to the same student dining club as did the president. Of the 166 members of the class of '80, 120 have registered at class headquarters, representing nearly every state in the union.

Returning from the Oakley Country club, the president was driven to the rooms of the Porcelain club, an organization of Harvard students, where he stayed about half an hour. He then returned to Bishop Lawrence's home, where he put on evening clothes and was driven to the Hotel Somerset in Boston for the banquet of the class of '80. It was late in the evening when the party returned to Cambridge.

AUTO KILLS A LAD.

Chauffeur Charged With Deliberately Running Him Down.

Philadelphia, June 28. What is said to have been a deliberate attempt of a chauffeur to score jesters on the street has resulted in the death of Elton Garner, a 5-year-old boy. Durbin, a contractor at Broad street and Susquehanna avenue, a big automobile driven at a high speed dashed down Broad street.

As the machine approached the crowd it is said the driver deliberately steered the auto toward the curb with the evident intention of scaring him. As the auto drew near the boy the chauffeur became confused and before he had gained control of the machine it had run down young Garner. The auto driver then put on all speed and rushed up Broad street, pursued by two bicycle policemen. The officers were unable to overtake the auto and gave up the chase after a run of several miles. There were six persons in the automobile when the accident occurred.

BANK BURGLAR DEAD.

"Big Frank" McCoy Falls Victim of the Dread White Plague.

New York, June 28.—"Big Frank" McCoy, the famous old-time bank burglar and partner of the late "Jimmy" Hope of Manhattan bank fame, died at the Metropolitan hospital on Blackwell's Island of a complication of diseases. McCoy for some years past had lived a hand-to-mouth existence on the East Side. He was taken to the hospital June 18. McCoy was implicated in some of the most sensational bank robberies in the country. At different times in his career he was possessed of considerable means, but his money went as fast as it came.

In the hospital he spoke of his past life and said he supposed he was getting what he deserved. "If I only had my life to live over again," he said, "I would not end up in this way."

REQUEST BY MRS. EDDY.

Asks Christian Scientists to Cease Special Prayer for Peace.

Concord, N. H., June 28.—The Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy has issued the following request to the members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist:

"Hear Israel, the Lord God is one Lord. I now request that the members of my church cease special prayer for the peace of nations and cease in full faith that God does not hear our prayers only because of oft speaking, but that He will bless all the inhabitants of the earth and none can stay His hand nor say unto Him 'What doest thou?' Out of His allness He must bless all with His own truth and love."

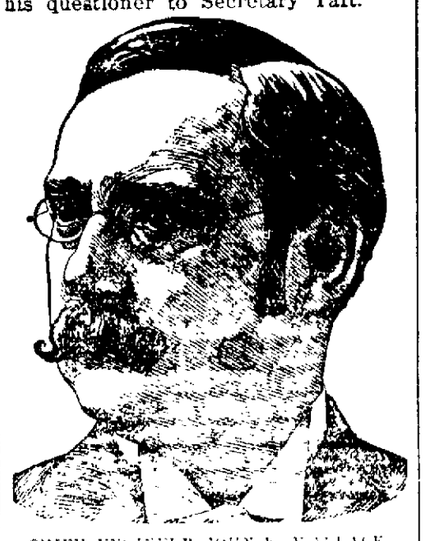
WALLACE GIVES UP

Chief Engineer of Panama Canal Tenders Resignation to President.

SOME DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

Official Announcement Is Expected. Taft and Shonts Don't Feel Free to Disclose Cause of Trouble—Action to Be Taken Soon.

New York, June 28.—John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama canal and member of the commission, has resigned both these positions to accept a $60,000 office with a New York corporation. Mr. Wallace was asked the cause of his resignation. He replied that he was in a delicate position in the matter and referred his questioner to Secretary Taft.



CHIEF ENGINEER JOHN F. WALLACE.

Washington, June 28.—The announcement of the resignation of John F. Wallace as chief engineer of the Panama canal commission was not altogether unexpected in view of his request some time ago to be allowed to come to this country to discuss affairs with Secretary Taft. Members of the commission did not hesitate to say that his resignation would greatly embarrass the commission in its work and might necessitate the postponement of the meeting of the full commission in September. President Shonts of the commission told his colleagues at their meeting that he knew absolutely nothing about the reported intentions of Mr. Wallace and that he was completely in the dark on the subject. The possibility of Mr. Wallace's resignation has been discussed informally in the commission for several days, but Secretary Taft is stated to have been really the only person who had an inkling of Mr. Wallace's intentions. That the secretary held strong views on the subject was known to several of his friends and it is expected that there may yet be some interesting developments before the official resignation is announced by the government.

It is understood that Mr. Wallace, when he left connected with the affairs before coming for the Isthmus, expressed himself as fully gratified at the consideration shown him and declared his entire satisfaction with the plan for the administration of the canal. The statement is made by a close friend of Secretary Taft that it is believed the resignation of Mr. Wallace will cause him to postpone his trip to the Philippines.

ARSENIC IN STOMACH.

Suspicion of Murder by Poison Rests Upon Husband.

Elgin, Ill., June 28.—Arsenic is said to have been discovered in the stomach of Mrs. W. H. Durfree, whose death here has caused suspicion to rest upon her husband. The internal organs are under chemical and microscopical examination in Chicago.

Charles B. Hazelhurst, an Elgin attorney, is authority for the statement that the poison has been found. The substance of a mysterious white powder which Durfree gave his wife is being investigated by the Elgin authorities and may solve the mystery of the woman's death. Durfree continues to have his liberty under a bond of $1,000. Meanwhile researches into Durfree's past are being made. The story has many ramifications, including several previous marriages by Durfree.

Gained the Needed Inches.

Annapolis, Md., June 28.—Among those successfully passing the mental examinations for admission to the naval academy was Luther Welsh of Kansas City, who, finding during his preparatory work that he was too short to meet the requirements, which demand that those entering the academy must be at least five feet two inches in height, underwent a stretching process in which a specially devised machine figured. Welsh gained the needed two inches.

Leaped from Sixth Story Window.

Washington, June 28.—Capt. Robert D. Graham, a lawyer, 65 years old, who served in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war, the son of a former cabinet officer, leaped from the portico of a window of the sixth floor of an apartment house and was so seriously injured that he died.

RANCHERS FIGHT INDIANS.

White People Along Mexican Border Battle for Life.

Tucson, Ariz., June 28.—At least 12 ranchers and several women and children have met death at the hands of Yaqui Indians who have been raiding the country along the San Miguel river, in the Ures district of Sonora, and a party composed largely of Americans, headed by Joseph Dowitt, has gone out from Pozo station to rescue the unfortunates who are in danger of being massacred.

Dr. Frank J. Touissant, who has returned from Ures, brought the news of the trouble, which began last Friday. After several families had been murdered by the Indians, ranchers made a determined stand at Buenos Ayres ranch, where, aided by about 30 employees, they succeeded in repulsing the Indians, although Jesus Ortondo, proprietor of the place, his brother Francisco, Luis Carranza, proprietor of an adjoining ranch, and several other neighbors died from wounds received in the fight.

Dr. Touissant attended Carranza, who was brought into Lachumata, a mining town, near where the fight took place. Besieged Mexicans took refuge in a ranch house and fought from the windows and roofs. It is thought that fully 20 Indians were killed, although the number can only be estimated, as the savages carried off the dead and wounded when they retired.

The nearest armed force is stationed at Ures and when Dr. Touissant left Hermosillo they had been sent to the scene of the outrages. Five Yaquis, taken just outside of Lachmata, and thought to have taken part in the massacres, were immediately hanged.

BOY SAVES A TRAIN.

Sees Open Switch and Warns Approaching Passenger.

Altoona, Pa., June 28.—The northbound passenger on the Tyrone division of the Pennsylvania railroad was saved from a disastrous wreck that might have been a serious one and probable loss of life among the 128 passengers who were aboard.

Wallace Moore, age 8 years, residing near the railroad, noticed that a switch had been opened, and knowing that the passenger train would soon be due stood on the track until the train approached, when he waved his hat and succeeded in stopping the train.

NATIONAL AND AMERICAN GAMES

Standing and Scores of the Major League Teams.

National League Standing.

Club	W.	L.	Pct.	Club	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	45	18	.714	Cincinnati	31	29	.540
Pittsburg	38	21	.591	St. Louis	25	38	.397
Philadelphia	37	25	.597	Boston	19	40	.322
Chicago	37	28	.569	Brooklyn	17	46	.270

National Tuesday: Philadelphia 9, Brooklyn 0; New York 2, Boston 1; Cincinnati 6, Chicago 0; Pittsburg 4, St. Louis 2 (first game); Pittsburg 9, St. Louis 1 (second game).

American League Standing.

Club	W.	L.	Pct.	Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	43	19	.694	Boston	28	36	.438
Chicago	41	25	.621	New York	29	39	.426
Philadelphia	39	27	.591	Washington	27	41	.397
Detroit	37	28	.569	St. Louis	25	42	.373

American Tuesday: Chicago 3, St. Louis 2; Philadelphia 1, Washington 0; Cleveland 5, Detroit 1.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, June 28.—Continued wet weather in the northwest encouraged a buoyant feeling in the wheat trade. At the close wheat for July delivery was up 1@1½c. Expectation of small arrivals of corn was accompanied by aggressive buying on the part of the cash trade and caused a [illegible] advance. Oats show a gain of 1@1½c. Closing quotations: Wheat, July, 77½; Sept., 78½; corn, July, 56½; Sept., 55½; oats, July, 32½; Sept., 31½.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—JUNE 27.

Corn—Yellow, shelled, 62@62½; high mixed, 60@60½; yellow ear, 62½@63.

Oats—No. 2 white, 36¼@36½; No. 3, 35¾@36; No. 4, 34¾@35.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $11.25@11.50; No. 2, $9.75@10.25; No. 1 clover, $9.50@10; No. 1 mixed, $9.50@10.

Eggs—Selected, 17½@18.

Butter—Prints, 23@23½; tubs, 22½@23; dairy, 14@15.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 10¼@10½; Ohio cream, 10@10½; limberger, new, 12½@13.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5.60@5.85; green, coarse and rough fat steers, $4@4.50; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, $4@4.50; choice milch cows, $30@45; medium to good milch cows, $15@30; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, $3.50@4; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $4@4.25; feed steers, common to good quality, $3.50@4; fair to choice stockers, $2.50@3.50.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, $7@7.25; veals, fair to good, $5@6; heavy and thin calves, $4@5.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $5.75@5.80; medium weights, $5.80@5.85 best heavy yorkers, $5.80@5.85; good light yorkers, $5.80@5.85; pigs, good to prime, $5.75@5.80.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5@5.25; good to choice mixed, $4.75@5.10; fair to good mixed, $4@4.50; culls and common, $1.50@3; clipped lambs, $3@6.35; spring lambs, $4@7.50.

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THE ROLE OF HAMLET

MANY FAMOUS ACTRESSES ESSAYED IT AND FAILED.

Even the Gifted Sarah Siddons and the Brilliant Charlotte Cushman Were Not Equal to the Task—Anna Dickinson In the Part.

Although many of the cleverest actresses the world has known have essayed the part, they have, with few exceptions, failed in it.

Even Sarah Siddons, probably the greatest tragic actress of all time, was a failure as Hamlet, largely owing to the nondescript nature of her garments, which were neither masculine nor feminine and which made it almost impossible to forget that her Hamlet was a woman and not a man, says London Tit-Bits.

Charlotte Cushman was perhaps the most brilliant player of male parts of her or, indeed, of any other generation. She was equally brilliant and convincing as Romeo, Cardinal Wolsey or Claude Melnotte, but when she made the crucial experiment of playing the melancholy Dane even she proved unequal to the task. In fact, her Hamlet was so badly received in Dublin that she there and then made up her mind never to play it again.

And yet her Romeo was such a triumph of acting that James Sheridan Knowles, the great dramatist and critic, was completely carried away by it. Of her acting of the passage where Romeo flings himself upon the ground, "taking the measure of an unmade grave," he says: "It was a scene of topmost passion, not simulated passion; no such thing—real, palpably real. The genuine heart storm was on in its wildest fullness of fury, and I listened and gazed and held my breath, while my blood ran hot and cold. I am sure it must have been the case with every one in the house, but I was all absorbed in Romeo till a thunder of applause recalled me to myself."

And of her assumption of the difficult part of Claude Melnotte in "The Lady of Lyons" Justin McCarthy says: "I have seen Claude Melnotte played by many great actors, from Macready to Irving, but Miss Cushman eclipsed them all. She created for me the only human, the only possible and the only endurable Claude Melnotte I have ever seen."

Miss Julia Seaman, a once popular actress, was so severely criticised when she played Hamlet some years ago that she turned round on her critics and assailed them in a very vigorous manner. The late Miss Marriott, who had one of the most beautiful voices ever heard on any stage, was more fortunate, although it was one of her least successful assumptions, and in the fifties an American actress, Miss Percy Knowles, made such an unfortunate exhibition of herself as the melancholy one that a country manager actually issued a notice warning his patrons against going to see her.

Ellen Tree (Mrs. Charles Kean) was the first to put on Hamlet's doublet and hose; Mrs. Glover won Edmund Kean's approval by her playing of the part, and Mme. Sarah Bernhardt gave a picturesque and clever rendering of Hamlet, although it was not to be compared with many of her brilliant assumptions.

Charlotte Crampton was noted for her clever acting of masculine parts, which would have been even more convincing if she had not been such a tiny woman. "There is a woman," Macready once said, referring to her, "who would startle the world if she were but two inches taller." She was such a magnificent swordswoman that few men cared to try their skill against her on the stage, and she was undoubtedly a genius in her way, with a courage commensurate with her skill.

She was one of the finest personators of Richard III. ever seen on the stage, her Shylock was among the most brilliant pieces of acting in her day, and she was almost equally clever as Iago, Romeo and Don Caesar de Bazan, and yet when Charlotte Crampton challenged criticism with Hamlet she failed as signally as her rival, Charlotte Cushman, had done.

Probably the most successful of all lady Hamlets was Anna Dickinson, who made considerable reputation as Macbeth and Claude Melnotte. "A number of women have tried Hamlet," she said. "None, I believe, with any success. Yet, in my opinion, the character of Hamlet is eminently suited for a woman's capabilities. Hamlet was very young—a mere college boy, in fact. Besides, a fine actress is more likely to bring out the wonderful womanlike delicacy of Hamlet's character than a very young actor." And she supported her views by giving an attractive and clever rendering of the part.

Shaved While He Slept.

"My first day in India," said the tourist, "I was surprised when I awoke in the morning to feel how smooth my face was.

"'By Jove,' I said, 'how slowly my beard grew yesterday! I hardly need to shave today.'

"It is, however, a matter of religion with me to shave every morning, and so I bade the native servant, a man provided by my host, to fetch my shaving things. The native smiled.

"'But you are already shaved, sir,' he said.

"'Already shaved?' said I.

"'Yes, sir,' he answered. 'I shaved you while you slept. That is the custom here.'

"I found that he was right. I found that in India these wonderful native servants shave their masters in bed every morning without waking them.

"All through my stay in India I was shaved like that. It was almost enough to keep me in that hot and torrid country forever."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE WEARING OF SHOES.

A Custom That Is Almost as Old as the People Itself.

What is proved to be the earliest reference to shoes is found in the Old Testament where Abraham refuses to take as much as a shoe latchet from the King of Sodom. Among the Jews the shoe played an important part in many social rites. When buying or selling land it was customary to deliver a shoe, and the act of throwing the shoe was considered a very dignified form of fealty. The finding of sandals of leather in tombs proves that the wearing of shoes is almost as old as the race itself. In Venice in the sixteenth century a craze of any person of fashion or position wore what were called "chopines," high clogs or pattens, to elevate them from the ground. Thomas Coryat, a traveler who visited Venice in 1611, says of them: "They are so common in Venice that no woman goeth without either in her house or abroad. It is a thing made of wood and covered with leather in sundry colors—some white, some red, some yellow. Many of them are curiously painted; some also of them have I seen fairly gilt. There are many of these chapineys of a great height—even half a yard high—and by how much the nobler a woman is by so much the higher are her chapineys. All their gentlewomen and most of their wives and widows that are of any wealth are assisted or supported either by men or women when they walk abroad, to the end that they may not fall."—Chicago News.

SERPENT EATING SNAKE.

A Venomous Reptile That Will Attack Man or Beast.

The serpent eating snake, or king of serpents (Ophiophagus elaps) found in Burma, is among the most interesting of our venomous snakes and the only really aggressive member of the ophidians, readily attacking any man or animal that happens its way. The female is especially irritable during the season of modification, and an adult snake attains a length of from twelve to fifteen feet, is superlatively swift and active and possesses a poison fang three inches in length and charged with a very powerful venom. It will be admitted that Ophiophagus elaps, Naia bungarus or serpentivore, as it is also called, is a foe that had better be avoided.

While being neither an arboreal nor a water snake, the Ophiophagus elaps climbs trees with facility and takes to water readily, swimming with great ease and skill. Its poison is as deadly in its effect as that of the lesser hooded snake (the Ophiophagus elaps also carries a hood), the cobra, but it is believed that the action of the venom is not quite so rapid.

The shortest period within which it proved fatal to a fowl was fourteen minutes, while a dog expired in two hours and eighteen minutes. Nicholson relates an account of an elephant which succumbed to a bite in three hours.—Amrita Bazar Patrika.

Vine Covered Buildings.

If, as some say, ninety-nine out of a hundred American buildings are commonplace or ugly, it is a good thing to cover the walls completely, but when we have a piece of architecture that is a joy to everybody—something in which we can really take pride—vines should never be allowed to cover it entirely. In such a case the beauty of the vine is its aspiration, its incompleteness. This is particularly true of a beautiful church, and the right relation of architecture and foliage is well understood in England, but not in this country except in Boston and a few other communities.—Garden Magazine.

The Game of Quintain.

The game of quintain survives only in the village of Offham Green in Kent, England. It is so named from an instrument used in tilting on horseback with the lance. It consisted of an upright post, surmounted by a crossbar turning on a pivot, which had at one end a flat board and at the other a bag of sand. The object of the tilter was to strike the board at such a rate of speed that he would be past and out of the way before the bag of sand, as it whirled round, could hit him in the back.

Pleasant by Comparison.

Old Hunks (sitting for his photograph)—Well, ain't you ready? What are you waiting for? Photographer—A little pleasanter expression, please. Mrs. Hunks (who is standing at one side)—He's got his pleasanter expression on, Mr. Smith. I guess you didn't notice how he looked when we came in. —Chicago Tribune.

Evened Up.

Von Blumer—While I was watching the ticker some stock I bought went up 20 points in an hour. Dimpleton—So you made big money. Von Blumer—No, I came out about even. My wife was at her dressmaker's at the same time.—Life.

Wild Flowers of Alaska.

Up in "green Alaska," as John Burroughs found it, the predominating color of the wild flowers is blue. The wild geranium is blue and tinges the slopes as daisies and buttercups do with us. He speaks of "patches of a most exquisite forgetmenot of pure, delicate blue with yellow center that grew to the height of about a foot. A handful of it looked like something just caught out of the sky above." In another paragraph he speaks of the forgetmenot growing round an Eskimo encampment at Plover bay, within sight of the Siberian coast, that was scarcely an inch high, of deep ultramarine blue, "the deepest, most intense blue I ever saw in a wild flower."

SYDNEY SMITH.

As a Country Parson and as a Peace-making Magistrate.

For twenty years Sydney Smith remained in Yorkshire, and, though his ideas on clerical duty were not those of today, yet it will not be denied that he was a vigorous country parson, entering into the pursuits and the daily life of his humble neighbors and doing his utmost to improve their lot. His descriptions of his life and surroundings at Foston are among the most delightful of his humorous writings. Every one has heard of Annie Kay, the little country girl, "made like a milestone," who, christened Bunch, "became the best lumber in the county;" of the rawboned riding horse Calamity, which "flung me over his head into a neighboring parish as if I had been a shuttlecock, and I feel grateful that it was not into a neighboring planet;" of the ancient green chariot named the Immortal, "at which the village boys cheered and the village dogs barked;" of his four draft oxen—Tug and Lug, Haul and Crawl—of which "Tug and Lug took to fainting and required buckets of sal volatile and Haul and Crawl to lie down in the mud." As a magistrate Sydney Smith became famous for making up local quarrels and for dealing gently with poachers. The game laws, like a good Whig, he could not abide, and it stirred his honest wrath to reflect that "for every ten pheasants which fluttered in the wood one English peasant was rotting in jail." Like Charles Kingsley at Eversley in after years, he refrained from shooting. "If you shoot," he said, "the squire and the poacher will both consider you as their natural enemies, and I thought it more clerical to be at peace with both."—Rev. Canon Vaughan in Longman's Magazine.

BORN FOR A LAWYER.

Why His Mother Recommended Him to Colonel Ingersoll.

Among the stories which Colonel Bob Ingersoll delighted to tell was the following, says the writer of "America's Most Popular Men:"

While studying law with a firm out west the colonel found himself alone in the office one day. He was interrupted by the entrance of a raw boned, sharp featured countrywoman, who ambled into the room leading a freckle faced, watery eyed ten-year-old boy by the hand.

"Air you the lawyer?" she began.

On being answered in the affirmative she went on to say that she had brought her boy Jim to town for the purpose of binding him out at the "lawyerin' trade." She was morally certain, she averred, that Jim was a born lawyer and that all he needed was a chance.

"But, madam," objected the colonel, "he is entirely too young to begin the study of law."

"Too young, indeed!" sniffed the fond mother contemptuously. "You don't know Jim. He was born for a lawyer."

Much amused, the colonel asked her on what grounds she based her hopes of a future at the bar for her darling child.

"Why," said she, "when he was only seven years old he struck work, and he wouldn't do another lick if he got killed for it. When he was eight he got sassy and put on more airs than a prize horse at a country fair, and now, Lor' bless me, he jest freezes on to everything he can lay his hands on."

A CITY OF LIGHTS.

Plan to Make Denver Best Illuminated of All Cities.

A movement is on foot to make Denver the best lighted city in the world, says the Chicago American. Already counted the cleanest, its power to attract the tourist is to be increased by a lighting system that will make its streets at night resemble the courts of a world's fair and make it famous as "the City of Lights."

It is, in fact, from the wonderfully beautiful effects secured at the Chicago, Buffalo and St. Louis expositions that the idea of lighting the streets of the city has been derived, and the man who planned these effects has been brought to Denver to undertake to do for a city's lighting that which he accomplished for the fair grounds.

The first step toward the big plan for Denver will be the erection of thirty-three steel arches to span Sixteenth street, the principal thoroughfare of the city, each arch to carry 220 incandescent electric light bulbs. The arches will reach from curb line to curb line and from them will also be suspended the trolley wires of the tramway line, and so all other poles along the street will be removed and full sweep given the eye in the view of the glowing arches of light. The arches are in themselves ornamental and in replacing ordinary poles will even in the daylight add to the beauty of the street. It will all be in a measure theatrical or circusy, but is considered desirable in a city so much sought by the tourist and sightseer as is Denver. At the same time the service result is expected to be much better than is secured from the arc lights on which the public lighting of the city at present depends.

Faces and Feet.

An English artist, writing in a London woman's magazine, says:

"I do not know if any one has ever drawn attention to the fact before, that you can generally tell the shape of a woman's foot by her face. There is as much character in a foot as in a hand. You will generally find the round faced, short nosed little woman has the prettiest ankle and foot; the high cheeked, long nosed woman the ugliest. Women with very pretty faces seldom have pretty feet. Nature, somehow or other, compensates its daughters."

QUALITIES OF SAGE.

Savory and Salutary All the Year Round and Liked by All.

Nearly all our vegetables and herbs appear originally to have passed through some preliminary stage in the laboratory of the medical herbalist before being admitted to their full honors of the kitchen. The fact is not so strange as it might at first sight appear, and its results have certainly been to the general advantage of mankind, for, though for the most part the old herbalist's prescriptions were of a kind neither to kill nor cure, his investigations of the specific qualities of plants were often useful. The ancients seem to have regarded sage as an herb of first importance to the physician, and the many traditions concerning it refer almost entirely to this aspect of the plant. "Why should a man die who has sage in his garden?" was one of the maxims of the famous school of health at Salerno. The belief in its virtues survived through the middle ages and was handed down with unimpaired vitality to quite modern times. The writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were full of its praises, and there was hardly an ailment of mind or body for which sage was not pronounced a cure or an alleviation. Thence sprung the idea that as it was thus generally wholesome and recommended by the faculty the housewife might prudently admit a dried winter supply to her storeroom. And so this "sovereign herb" gradually found its way into the kitchen, of which it has ever since remained an indispensable adjunct; not that it at once lost all its medical attributes. "He that would live for aye must eat sage in May" runs the proverb. But the cooks soon began to take broader views. They pronounced sage to be equally savory and salutary all the year around and of special and peculiar value at the season of Michaelmas.

But this is advancing matters. Even the best of things eatable have had to overcome prejudice and slowly make their way, and in the case of mere concomitants some help from the encouraging hand of fashion has generally been necessary. The rather nauseous brew known as sage tea was so common a domestic medicine to our forefathers that they could not at once accept the herb in the character of a savory adjunct. But we live and learn, and the merits of sage as a modifier of certain rich viands began to be acknowledged. It seemed to have a kind of natural affinity with roast pork, goose and duck and presently became the constant attendant of these dishes. Early in the eighteenth century an acknowledged authority laid it down that "as to goose and ducks, cooks should stuff them with some sage shred fine and a little pepper and salt and the same with a suckling pig."—London Globe.

Woman's Dress.

But, my dear, good Odo, a woman's husband is not the man a wife dresses for. She makes herself as attractive as she can for everybody worth knowing. You must be an extraordinary person if you suppose that I am going in for the red and green transformation treatment for you—simply for you. A woman who is really a woman and not a hockey player has to watch the fashion as closely as a cook watches a pot, and the married woman of the present day must do all she can to look like the unmarried woman of yesterday. It is the married women who are the most popular with men. It is the married women who control politics, the army, literature and the stage. Therefore can't you see how necessary it is for them to do all they can to remain attractive? Red hair and green eyes? Yes. Blue teeth and amber eyes if necessary or black teeth and white eyes.—London World.

Insular Ignorance.

I have been told by a Canadian that in discussing with an English general the possibility of sending troops from England to the far east via Canada the latter raised the objection that it would not be desirable for them to travel over United States territory! I have been told of an English official having condoled shortly after McKinley's assassination with a Canadian on the loss of his president. I have myself heard an educated Englishman express to a Canadian audience his surprise at finding modern civilization existing in a country which he had till then believed to be under permanent ice and snow.—Countess of Minto in National Review.

Wouldn't Be Reconciled.

Two of the most eminent lawyers at the Philadelphia bar were Benjamin Harris Brewster and his half brother, Frederick Carroll Brewster. Both had held the office of attorney general for the state, and the first had been attorney general of the United States. They had not been on friendly terms for many years. It is said that on one occasion a mutual friend tried to bring them together, and finally Frederick C. consented to bury the hatchet and sent Benjamin H. a card containing his name, with these words written underneath, "At home on Monday evening, May 1." By the same messenger Benjamin H. sent a card in return, which read, "Benjamin H. Brewster also at home Monday evening, May 1." This ended negotiations.

Pitched Lower.

In the course of her first call upon one of her husband's parishioners young Mrs. Gray spoke feelingly of his noble, generous spirit.

"He is as nearly an altruist as man may be," she said proudly and affectionately.

"Is he an altruist?" said her hostess, with mild surprise. "I thought from the tone of his voice that he probably was a bass."

WHAT THE SIMPLON MEANS.

New Tunnel Will Efface a Romantic and Historical Path.

Deshler Welch in his article, "The Piercing of the Simplon," in the June Century says:

But the piercing of the Simplon will, unhappily, bring with it the final effacement of one of the most romantic and grandly historical paths in human expedition—the closing curtain in the most picturesque drama Europe has afforded. The Napoleonic spectacle was full of surprises. Its argument narrates the complications of society and war; its complexities detail the enthrallment of personal magnetism and force.

The superbly built road over the Alps has remained one of the most fascinating diversions for the thoughtful tourist and has been fraught with memorable experiences. From the moment of embarkation in the yellow diligence, when the whip was cracked over the heads of the post horses at Brieg, until the arrival in the gorge of the Gondo at Iselle it was a continuously unfolding tableau of grandeur and charm. The overture had begun back in the Rhone valley with the castles of Sion and Sierre, the towers of Loueche and Martigny at the foot of the Great St. Bernard. But when the ascension of the Simplon began it became a long series of windings through fortified defiles leading around terrifying abysses and through the wildest of mountain recesses. One was awed by the splendor and stirred with conflicting emotions. It was indeed a refuge—the hospice of the Augustine monks. Who that has experienced it will ever forget the welcoming hospitality of the four secluded brethren in that desolate spot?

His Only Chance.

"Is there a man in all this audience," demanded the female lecturer on woman's rights, "that has ever done anything to lighten the burden on his wife's shoulders? What do you know of woman's work? Is there a man here," she continued, folding her arms and looking over the assembly with superb scorn, "that has ever got up in the morning, leaving his tired, wornout wife to enjoy her slumbers, gone quietly downstairs, made the fire, cooked his own breakfast, sewed the missing buttons on the children's clothes, darned the family stockings, scoured the pots and kettles, cleaned and filled the lamps and done all this if necessary day after day uncomplainingly? If there be such a man in this audience let him rise up! I should really like to see him."

And in the rear of the hall a mild looking man in spectacles, in obedience to the summons, timidly arose. He was the husband of the eloquent speaker. It was the first time he had ever had a chance to assert himself.—Novel Magazine.

German Baby's Swaths.

Of all housewives in Europe probably the German is the hardest worked, and of all European mothers the German practices most completely the art of swathing and padding her baby and of putting it on the shelf. The German baby is swaddled in a long, narrow pillow, which is made to meet completely round him, being tucked up over his feet and turned under his solemn chin. Three bands of gay blue ribbons are then passed round the whole bundle and tied in large, florid bows about where his chest, his waist and his ankles may be supposed to be.

In this guise he can be deposited as an ornament either on the sumptuous best bed or on the kitchen dresser or on the drawing room table. How fond the Germans are of this presentment of baby may be guessed from the fact that it figures largely in their picture books, among their dolls and even in the bakers' shops at Easter time, made of dough and covered with sugar, to be devoured by greedily live babies.—Strand Magazine.

The Flying Fish.

The flying fish when in the air uses its pectoral fins precisely as a boy does a kite, the weight of the fish's body taking the place of the string. As a boy runs when he lets a kite go, so the flying fish makes a preliminary rush through the water before ascending into the air. In this way as it leaves the surface air impinges upon the lower area of the fin wings, carrying the body upward and onward with a gliding motion. The anatomical structure of the flying fish is such that it cannot flap its "wings," and so it possesses little or no guiding power when in flight. This accounts for the fact that it frequently finds its way through ships' open ports or down skylights or lands helplessly upon deck.

Hans Christian Andersen.

A critic writes of Hans Christian Andersen: "His vanity was perhaps his most salient characteristic. He was photographed scores of times in every position and costume, and he never wearied of new presentments of his strong but unhandsome features. His whims were legion. He had a morbid horror of being buried alive and always set a slip of paper by his bedside bearing the words, 'Sege er skindod' ('I am in a trance'). His hosts often found him an exacting guest, but his little failings were easily pardoned for the sake of his genius and his childlike nature."

Fish Out of Water.

Many people think that fish when taken out of water die because air has a fatal effect on them. The real reason, however, is that their delicate gill filaments or membranes become dry and stick together, so that no air can can pass between them. Thus they lose the power to imbibe necessary oxygen, and the circulation of their blood stops. The painful gasping of a fish out of water is nature's effort to free the passage through the filaments.

PLAIN CLOTHES FOR CHURCH

Iowa Pastor Asks Rich Congregation to Worship In Humbler Dress.

Members of Clifton Heights Presbyterian church, one of the most fashionable congregations of Des Moines, Ia., were much surprised the other day to see the following in the regular church announcements, says a Des Moines dispatch:

To the Members of Clifton Heights Presbyterian church:

Please note that persons attending services are hereby requested to wear inexpensive clothing in order that no one, however humble, may be embarrassed.

When interviewed the Rev. Dr. A. W. McConnell declared he was convinced that the reason the poor people did not attend the church was their inability to dress on the same scale as the well to do. He said that he would be glad to see the men come in denim and the women in calico. For himself he would readily throw aside collar and cravat if the working classes could be induced to enter his church door.

How Mexicans Test Eggs.

It is a common sight in the plaza to behold a stall woman, who is selling two reals' worth of eggs, pick them up one by one, put one end and then the other to her lips and hand them over to the customer, who repeats the same identical operation. To the inexperienced onlooker it seems as if they were tasting the extremities of the egg. As a matter of fact, they never touch the egg with the tongue. The idea of the performance is that when an egg is fresh one end is distinctly colder than the other. The end which has the air chamber is the warmer of the two. The human lips are exceedingly sensitive to heat and cold, and even the novice at this form of egg testing promptly becomes a capable judge. If both ends of the egg reveal the same temperature, that egg may be counted as bad, as it is a fairly good sign that the air chamber is broken and the contents spread equally within the shell.—Mexican Herald.

Queer Thing About Rouge.

The chief of the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture, according to the Salt Lake Tribune, was asked by a reporter why he did not investigate rouge. "Rouge," the reporter said, "may be very harmful, very poisonous, sir. Don't you think that it requires investigation?" The chemist smiled. "No," he answered; "I can't say I do. If rouge were poisonous, unnumbered women would have died o it long ago. By the way, I'll tell you queer thing about rouge. It is something that I came upon one day in a pharmacy, and I think it illustrates an odd phase of human nature. A young girl was buying a pot of rouge, and I heard her murmur to the clerk, 'You guarantee that this will not rub off?' 'I do,' the clerk answered. 'This, like all our rouges, is warranted to stand the hardest kiss of investigation that any of your women friends will try on it.'"

Sea Gypsies.

In the archipelago of Mergui, off the coast of lower Burma, Asia, live the "sea gypsies." Instead of carts they own covered boats, in which, with their families, dogs, cats, chickens and pets, they float about on the sea and wander from island to island. By day they fish or harpoon turtles or dive for oysters, but every night they put back to the shore. If the weather is bad at sea they land with their dogs and then poach, catching porcupines, squirrels, armadilloes, hog deer and the like, of which they make savory stews, like our gypsies.

Frank English Servants.

The English servants, whether they prove better when engaged, are certainly franker than American servants in declaring their weaknesses in advertising for employment. The columns of a London paper disclose their amiable candidness. In the first advertisement the applicant confesses to "drink a temptation, but not an inebriate;" the next pleads as her recommendation that she is "faithful, but plain of speech;" a third requires a place where "manual work is light," but does not say of what intellectual work she is capable, while a fourth is described as a "dishonest girl of seventeen." Should the mistress be too hypercritical to engage any of the above attractive servants she has still another opportunity—perhaps "she will be willing to train for domestic service a rough coster girl desirous of redeeming character."

Cause of the Row.

Mrs. Popley—For goodness' sake, what's the matter with Willie? Mr. Popley (from the bathroom)—Oh, he wants the earth. Mrs. Popley—Wants the earth? Mr. Popley—Yes; at least that portion of it that I'm trying to wash off his hands and face.—Philadelphia Press.

The Longest Day.

June 21 is the longest day of the year, the day when the sun reaches its northern limit, the tropic of Cancer. At points on the line of the arctic circle there is the wonder of the midnight sun, and many tourists go long distances to witness the sight. It is singular how accurately the semibarbarous nations were able to observe and reckon. On Salisbury plain, in England, may be seen a cromlech erected by the druids. It is a circle of huge stones which once formed a temple, but the most interesting part of the structure is the sacrificial stone, which is a broad, flat slab so placed that the rays of the rising sun strike full upon it only on the 21st of June. The old guide who shows the place to visitors tells the story that a young girl once said to him, "I suppose you have seen it hundreds of times, haven't you?"

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It is all right to have a good crust on the apple pie, but there should never be one on the garden or cornfield.

The best way to get rid of quack grass is to not let it get a foothold on the farm. Once there, it is a difficult problem to handle.

If your school district can muster an attendance of ten scholars we do not believe you will gain anything by any process of school consolidation.

The May rains which seriously interfere with the planting of the corn do great things for the grass and hay crops and insure a good growth of straw on all small grain crops.

Any land which will grow sixty bushels of corn to the acre is worth $100 an acre; any land which will grow alfalfa is worth $100 an acre, and any land which will grow both is worth $200 an acre.

The automobile is doing something to help the business of the department stores. If a farmer is afraid to send his wife or daughter to town for fear that they may meet a machine and have a runaway, he is quite likely to turn to the catalogue house and order his goods from the city.

The low rate long haul makes it possible for the corn grower in Nebraska to ship his corn to the gulf or the Atlantic seacoast at a profit, but it also makes it possible for all his steers and hogs to go to Chicago for slaughter and so prevents the building up of home packing houses and factories. It is not easy to so fix a freight rate that the farmer can catch things both coming and going.

A good way to subdue a refractory piece of land is to give it a deep plowing in the spring and then a double disking once a month during the summer. A field so treated will make an admirable seed bed for almost any sort of a crop the next year, particularly hoed crops, such as onions or beets, strawberries and garden truck of any sort. Such a treatment effectually disposes of all the weeds.

As it looks to us, the farmhouse lawn should be a good large one, and the trees and shrubbery on it should be so grouped that it may be easily run over with the mowing machine, requiring then only a little trimming around the corners. Such a lawn cut over three or four times during the summer, while not quite as sleek and trim as a town man's lawn, still makes a very pleasing setting for a country home and in this manner is not much trouble to care for.

A woman with two grown daughters, living in Ohio, lost her husband, and a part of his estate she found was a tract of land in northern Arkansas which she went down to see and to sell. She was so much pleased with the climate and possibilities of that country that she moved there, has converted her farm into a fruit ranch and, aided by her daughters, is making a lot of money. The truth is that there is really no need for a bright woman to loaf and primp around, waiting for some man to marry her.

We have several inquiries as to the value of redtop as a forage plant. In a general way we regard redtop as one of the least valuable of our grasses, and it quite often becomes a nuisance by pre-empting fields where better grasses should grow. Still, it has its uses. If the soil of a meadow is sour and wet, so much so that timothy, clover and blue grass will not do well, redtop can be used to advantage. Under such conditions it will make a fairly good pasture. If cut for hay it must be cut early, before it becomes woody, to have the stock relish it. In the matter of yield and palatability it is every way inferior to our other tame grasses.

It will be the part of wisdom for the owners of automobiles to carefully study the relations which exist between the man with the machine and the farmer. There now exists a most implacable hostility on the part of the farmer toward the machine, which is finding expression in every conceivable manner—in rigid and hampering legislation, in obstructions placed on the highways and in attempts to run into and injure the machines whenever it can be done with safety. This antagonism has its origin largely in the recklessness of a few chauffeurs, the crazy scorchers who race the highways over at the limit of their speed and are utterly indifferent to the rights of all other lawful users of the highway. The increasing number of the machines will in time accustom the horses of the country districts to them, so that one serious difficulty of the present time will be obviated, but the problem of the reckless driver remains and if not dealt with by the machine men as an organization will be most effectually settled by drastic legislation.

While nature is working overtime putting fruit on the orchard trees these days, insects are just as busy taking it off.

A nice farm, well kept, bordered by a poor road, is very like a pretty woman with a silk dress and a dirty white petticoat.

Squabs and Belgian hares as business propositions have much in common. It will be found safer for most men to stick to raising forty cent corn.

There is no question about the prolificness of the Jersey red hog. Our experience with them is that they will average at least two pigs to the litter more than any other breed.

The cutworm at work on a cornfield can make a man feel almost as sick as though he had planted poor seed. Only June planting can head off this pest. It is the plague of sod land.

After all the experimenting during the past twenty years in the line of improved buttermaking, the fact that absolute cleanliness is of more importance than any other one thing is fully affirmed and established. The buttermaker who can make gilt edged butter out of dirty or tainted milk has not yet been born.

Colors have more significance perhaps than we know of, for it is now claimed as the result of a series of experiments that water tinted a yellow color will be shunned entirely by mosquitos as a breeding ground and that if a person is dressed in yellow the pests will not touch him. If this theory be correct, it will be quite a boom for a rather unpopular color.

In all of Japan there are only 10,000 square miles of strictly arable land. How such a people could ever develop on such a very limited area of productive soil is the wonder of the century. It goes to prove, however, that great results may be obtained from a little land well tilled. The most highly developed agriculture of Europe and this country may learn much from these little Yankees of the far east.

When men can see the wonderfully enriching effect of clover on wornout soils it seems strange so very few will avail themselves of this cheap fertilizer. There are thousands of acres of corn land now yielding about thirty bushels per acre which if seeded down to clover would after two years when again planted to corn easily double this yield, and, what is more, the good effect of this clover treatment would be manifest for five years after.

The prejudice against the use of silage as a dairy ration has entirely disappeared. As silage used to be put up ten years ago, made from slushy and immature green corn and thus fermenting and souring badly in the silo, there was no doubt some cause for complaint, but with the better methods now employed of using well matured corn for silage there is no reason whatever why it should not be one of the very best dairy rations available.

There is some peculiar quality about the soils of new countries when first brought under cultivation which is favorable to the production of wheat and oats, while it is at the same time not so well adapted to the growing of corn. In the course of twenty years or so this condition is reversed, and the corn one year with another will do better than the small grains. When the land is new the straw of the small grains is stiff and bright and seldom subject to rust or blight troubles, which later on are only too common.

When a man holds a place of power and influence in a community by virtue of his money alone he has but a slim hold, for banks may break, stocks decline in value, crops fail, investments go to the dogs, and when his money is gone it is all day with him and none so poor as to do him honor. But if his hold on the community is based on moral worth, on kindness and sympathy for his fellows, upon good common sense and worldly wisdom in the affairs of life, then he enjoys a legacy which money in no manner affects.

We shall soon have the cement silo as a common thing on western farms. The cement floor for barns and stables is already here and is now being used at a lesser cost than floors made of plank, while infinitely more durable. The cement water tank is also coming to the front as every way better than the old wooden stave tank. We hear of quite a measure of success being attained in the use of the large sized draintile, while the cement road culvert is unquestionably the best and cheapest type of culvert to construct. The manifold uses to which cement may be put on the farm invite the attention of the progressive farmer.

We know of not less than 10,000 acres of the most fertile corn land in the west which for three years past, while plowed and planted, has failed to produce any crop at all save weeds, for the sole reason that the crop is regularly drowned out. This land can be easily tile drained at an expense of not to exceed $10 per acre, but because in a dry season it does not need such drainage the owners cannot be made to see that it would pay them to do it, and so they each year go to the trouble of plowing and planting and just trust to luck that the Lord will send them a dry season instead of a wet one. The profits on just one good crop would pay for all the tiling needed. Queer that men should look at things this way, but they do.

HAILSTORMS.

This is the season of hailstorms, a type of storms indigenous to the peculiar climatic conditions of the great Mississippi valley and the central west and which, while not destructive of human life, are in the limited areas covered by them as ruinous to growing crops as any tornado. They are usually the sequence of a marked heated term and are one phase of a disturbed thermal condition, an effort of nature to restore an equilibrium of natural forces upset by the heat of the sun. These hailstorms are of two types—those with wind and those without. The former are bad enough, while the wreck wrought by the latter has to be seen to be appreciated. There is no known means of prevention. Man can simply look on and then figure up his losses. Fortunately such storms seldom cover a large area of territory, are seldom more than a mile wide and from three to five miles in length, and the same territory is seldom visited twice by them. A policy in some reliable insurance company is probably the best protective measure to adopt.

FLAX BINDING TWINE.

Binding twine of excellent quality from flax fiber is an assured thing in the very near future—in fact, is already in the market. The process involves the sowing of the flax somewhat more thickly than is common where the crop is grown for the seed alone, the twine factory taking the crop of the farmer as soon as it is harvested and paying him what is a very handsome price for it. The flax is then treated by a newly discovered process, the seed saved and the fiber so prepared as to make a very desirable quality of binding twine, which can be sold to the grain growers of the country at a much lower price than it is possible to sell twine for made of imported raw material. If the new product is all that is claimed for it, it will result in making the flax crop by all odds the most profitable one to raise in all the new portions of the northwest. Up to the present time nearly all the valuable fiber of the flax fields has been burned up and wasted.

COWS AND PROSPERITY.

We know of a western farming community which for many years has only just held its own by raising corn and oats to sell and in the doing of this has greatly impaired the productive power of the soil of its farms, which two years ago made friends with the dairy cow, with the result that a wonderful transformation has been effected not only in the financial condition of the people, but in the fertility of the farms. It is now grass, clover, the silo, fertilized and well cared for corn crops, a monthly income from the dairy and a general air of agricultural improvement noticeable all over the district. The cow will work out this sort of a reformation every time, has done it for the east and will do it for the west. The poor farmer—the one who is poor in money—should always take the cow in as a partner and coworker.

BROME GRASS.

A reader wants to know something more about brome grass. We have frequently referred to this grass and repeat what has been before said, that we do not think that it has any place wherever timothy, clover or alfalfa will grow. It has a place, however, in the dry sections, where the rainfall does not exceed ten or twelve inches, for there it will grow and do well, while none of the grasses named will. It should only be used as a permanent pasture grass, for it is exceedingly tenacious of life and very difficult to eradicate from any field where it once gets a foothold. It closely resembles timothy when made into hay, but does not possess either the palatability or nutritive value of that grass. If we were located where we could not raise any other kind of grass we would by all means try the brome grass.

NATURE STUDY.

The question of teaching agriculture in the public schools is a matter which is receiving much attention just now all over the country. We do not incline to the belief that it is advisable to make agriculture one of the fixed studies, but do believe that a course of nature studies, largely given out of doors to the pupils, can be made of immense usefulness. Object lessons on tree, plant and flower, on the evolution of plant life, a knowledge of the birds and insects, of the clouds, the rain, snow and frost, of the winds, of the distribution of seeds—in a word, of all the common things of life—would prove a most valuable part of the education of any child. And it is a kind of knowledge which all children are enthused to have and acquire, never regarding the obtaining of it as in any sense drudgery.

SHEEP RAISING.

It will be almost impossible for a man to buy a large flock of ewes at prevailing prices and ever hope to make it a paying speculation. The price of both wool and mutton is near the top notch, and the next change is almost sure to be downward. Another thing, the inexperienced man in taking a large flock to start with is almost sure to fail on general principles, for one has got to know the sheep and their nature to succeed with them. If one wishes to get a start with sheep commence with a few—say twenty—and work into a larger flock. Don't put the sheep on a level, wet farm and select some of the mutton breeds.

J. S. Trigg

A Kissing Festival.

In the old town of Helmagen, in Roumania, an annual fair is held on St Theodores's day. On this occasion all the newly wedded brides from the surrounding villages throng the town, but the widows who have remarried remain at home.

The young women are generally attended by their mothers in law, and in their hands they bear pitchers of wine wreathed with flowers. They salute every one they meet and then present their jugs for a sip to be taken. The person so favored makes the bride a small gift. As it is considered an insult if the proffered wine be refused, the brides are careful to be reserved toward strangers and only kiss those whom they think likely to partake of their wine.

This kissing festival is celebrated in the public streets, in private houses, in the taverns and, in fact, everywhere, but the origin of it is lost in obscurity.

Fruit and Intemperance.

There is but one sure cure for the drinking disease or habit, and that is the simplest of all. The cure consists in eating fruits. That will cure the worst case of inebriety that ever afflicted a person. It will entirely destroy the taste for intoxicants and will make the drunkard return to the thoughts and tastes of his childhood, when he loved the luxuries nature had provided for him and when his appetite had not become contaminated by false, cultivated tastes and attendant false desires and imaginary pleasures. No person ever saw a man or woman who liked fruit and who had an appetite for drink. No person ever saw a man or woman with an appetite for drink who liked fruit. The two tastes are at deadly enmity with each other, and there is no room for both of them in the same human constitution. One will surely destroy the other.—What to Eat

The Bells of Davos.

The first thing that strikes the stranger in Davos, Switzerland, and strikes him unpleasantly is the bells. Not only does every cow, goat and sheep wear its bell, but when they are all shut up for the winter and we hope for a little rest then comes the infernal, eternal din from every cart, carriage, sleigh, omnibus and all other kinds of vehicle which ply for hire or otherwise. No doubt they become a necessity on the silent highways as winter progresses, but that does not render them one bit more palatable.

The very curse of an evil deed is that it must always continue to engender evil.—Schiller.

Very Curious.

He—Is she really so curious? She—Curious! Why, she'd listen to advice just to find out what it was.

The World and a Living.

It is an old cry that the world owes every man a living. This is a favorite argument with the lazy and shiftless. But the world owes none such a living. If a man will not work he shall not eat is a mandate as old as the race itself. But there is another, fundamental sense in which the maxim that the world owes every man a living is profoundly true. It owes every man a fair chance to earn a decent living. And that is all that any self respecting man asks or wants.—Boston Post.

Shattering Her Hopes.

Mr. Close—About how much does an automobile cost? Mrs. Close (excitedly)—Oh, George, you are not going to buy an automobile, are you? Mr. Close—I should say not! I'm merely trying to figure out how far beyond his income that man Brassey is living.—Brooklyn Life.

Double Loss.

"I hear you lost your heart up at Miss Sweetley's house the other evening," said the gossip.

"Yes; and worse than that," replied the practical lover. "I lost my umbrella. I suspect one of those brothers of hers."

Wide Awake.

Fuddle—You know Stocks, don't you? Doctor—Yes, indeed. He is now a patient of mine. Fuddle—Pretty wide-awake man, isn't he? Doctor—I should say so. I'm treating him for insomnia.

In all meanness there is a defect of intellect as well as of heart. And even the cleverness of avarice is but the cunning of imbecility.—Bulwer.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

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Let Common Sense Decide

Do you honestly believe, that coffee sold loose (in bulk), exposed to dust, germs and insects, passing through many hands (some of them not over-clean), "blended," you don't know how or by whom, is fit for your use? Of course you don't. But

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is another story. The green berries, selected by keen judges at the plantation, are skillfully roasted at our factories, where precautions you would not dream of are taken to secure perfect cleanliness, flavor, strength and uniformity.

From the time the coffee leaves the factory no hand touches it till it is opened in your kitchen.

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Millions of American Homes welcome LION COFFEE daily. There is no stronger proof of merit than continued and increasing popularity. "Quality survives all opposition."

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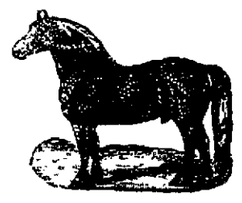

—AT—

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Two of Bell Bros. imported stallions will make the season of 1905 at our barns ***one and one-half miles N.-E. of Dalton, O.***

The one a black ***Percheron,*** six years old and has proven himself a sure foalgetter.

The other a ***German Coach,*** with the best of color, style and action.

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CLOSING OUT LAWN MOWERS.

Now is the time to buy Lawn Mowers. Good Mowers, were $3.00 now $2.50. Good ball bearing Mowers were $8.00, now $7.00. Screen Doors 65c to $1.40. Closing out screen doors. Screen Windows 12c to 35c. Loose Screening. Good Chain Pumps, were $3.50, now $3.00. Wet Pumps were $2.75 now $2.25. Brass lined Pump, was $5.00 now $4.00. Good Roby Harvest Oil, was 50c a gal., now 25c a gal. White lead, oils, Cream Separator oil 50c a gal. Sherwin & Williams paints, floor oils, stains, Lacker's floor paint, buggy paints, assorted sizes good rope pulleys and hay forks, tracks, jackets, step ladders, extension ladders, binder twine, wooden rakes, coal ranges from $30.00 to $50.00, gas ranges from $7.00 to $25.00, coal stoves from $3.00 to $20.00, gas stoves $1.00 to $20.00, poultry netting, all widths, hardware, nails 3c a pound, chicken and stock food, oil cloth, linoleum, window glass, putty, good wheelbarrows $1.50 to $5.00, fireworks, blank cartridges and revolvers, bicycle repairing, general repairing, gocart tires put on, lawn mowers sharpened 50c, new wringers, also new rollers put in wringers, umbrellas repaired, Columbia dry batteries from 25c to 75c, electric light wire, bells, supplies, automobile horns, spokes, plugs, supplies, auto No. 4 oil 65c, lawn hose, was 10c and 8c now 9c and 7c per ft. for 50 feet with nozzle; mantels from 7c to 25c, capped uncapped 5c to 20c, globes from 7c to $1.00, two-light chandeliers $1.25 to $7.00, brackets from 25c to $1.25, sink pumps, $1.35 to $3.00, sinks from $1.50 to $1.75, plumbing, gas fitting, pipe and fitting for sale, miners' supplies, miners' oil 35c a gal. Jap-a-lac, binder twine 10½c lb. A special machine to grind binder and mower knives and a special machine to grind meat knives used in meat grinders. All Kinds of grinding. Bicycle tires from $1.75 to $4.00 each. Coaster brake put on any wheel. New wheels for sale; also buy and sell second hand wheels. Come and see me before you buy. We can save you money.

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand and Hankins's News Stand in North Mill Street.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1905

Many newspapers and magazines are now talking about "Peary's dash for the pole." If it was only a question of "dash" Peary and others who have preceded him would have had many rivals in their search for the seemingly unattainable.

It is said that a bicycle boom is now in full swing in England and that manufacturers are working over time to supply the demand for machines. It is a pity that the craze can't revive in this country. The bicycle made millions of town people acquainted with the country, and it gave amusement of a healthful kind to thousands of young men and women.

The state fire marshal wisely suggests that Independence day destruction can be lessened without any great damage to patriotism. If a man don't want to suppress his boy he can clean up the rubbish about his place and have the celebrating done under parental supervision. The fires in this state on last Fourth of July were nearly all started from the ignition of some sort of rubbish.

Superintendent Hendrick's report on the condition of the Equitable Society is practical proof that the corporate affairs of the great life insurance companies have not for many years been objects of strict official supervision. It is evident that the time has come when a searching inquiry should be applied to all of them. As for the men who have defrauded the Equitable Company, it is clear that criminal prosecution to bring about restitution and proper punishment is urgently called for.

ONE WEEK'S RECORD.

Mr. Roosevelt's record for a week:

Responded to cry for "square deal" from Charleston by suspending orders for the transfer of Civil Engineer Walker, who balked government contractors.

Pronounced guiltless Lieutenant Hamilton Foley, who he has dismissed from the army, and will reappoint him. Disposed of Bowen-Loomis scandal by dismissing Bowen and exonerating Loomis.

Appointed Loomis special ambassador to receive John Paul Jones' body from France.

Exonerated Paul Morton of guilt in connection with Santa Fe rebates.

Put out "feelers" for armistice between Russia and Japan.

Made trip to Massachusetts and delivered speeches at Williams and other college commencements.

Considered threatened Chinese boycott and sought to avert it by directing liberality in exclusion law administration.

Put his finger on the pulse of the Moroccan situation.

A NEW FEDERATION.

Convention of Industrial Unionists at Chicago.

Chicago, June 28.—With an attendance of over two hundred delegates, representing unions all over the country, the Industrial Unionists went into convention here Tuesday. William Haywood, president of the Western Federation of Miners, in calling the convention to order said: "This is the first continental congress of the workers of the world. We are here to confederate the toilers of the country into a movement that shall have for its purpose the emancipation of the working class from the slave bondage of capitalism."

The object of the present gathering is to form a union of all labor elements into a solid union, which shall oppose its united front to united capital and business in case of a strike. In the event of such a condition arising as would call for a test of strength, a sympethetic strike would involve every worker in every industry and bring about a condition of complete stagnation and paralysis of business. This, in brief, is, according to statements by certain delegates, the keystone to the structure about to be built by the present gathering.

Nothing was done yesterday but preliminary organization. The real work is expected to begin today." The convention will last four days.

CLERKS ARE WORRIED.

Shonts Works Them Long Hours When Necessary.

Washington, June 28.—The clerks employed at the office of the Panama canal commission in Washington were startled the other day by an official order from Chairman T. P. Shonts that until further notice their office hours would be from 8 a. m. until 6:30 p. m., with half an hour for lunch. The only explanation offered for this radical departure from the rules applying to the working hours of government clerks was that the rush of business required it. Chairman Shonts says that the work of the commission has been piling up so rapidly that it would be absolutely impossible to dispose of the business that demanded attention without extra work on the part of his force.

Mr. Shonts evidently has not caught the spirit of the heads of other government departments who, when their work accumulates, make demands upon congress for additional clerks. He also has not been affected in the least by the storm of protests that was raised when the clerks in the employ of Uncle Sam were ordered to work until 4:30 each afternoon, instead of until 4 as previously. Mr. Shonts, being a railroad man, believes that the government should get as much for its money as do the railroads, who pay no attention to iron clad office hours when there is work to be done by their employes.

The messenger who attends the door of Chairman Shonts' office is somewhat surprised at the character of the men to whom Mr. Shonts gives extended audiences. While at times he is too busy to admit senators, representatives, army officers and other prominent visitors, he always finds an opportunity to talk to men who have had experience in Panama and the Central American countries. They may be engineers, mechanics or even laborers, but if, upon questioning them, he learns that they have been in that country, he proceeds to "pump" them dry.

"I have picked up some very valuable information," said Chairman Shonts, "from such men as that," as a sunburnt citizen left his office the other day. "Some of them are remarkable men and filled with valuable suggestions in connection with the conditions of the isthmus. Among them are globe trotters, who, if they could content themselves to stay in one place, would soon become wealthy and prominent. I met one the other day who was highly educated and conversed freely in ten or twelve languages. I never lose an opportunity to cultivate such acquaintances, and believe that I am fully repaid for the time that I give them."

THE GERMAN PERIL.

Kaiser's Policy a Menace to Other Powers.

London, June 28.—All Europe is becoming aroused at the "dangerous imperialism" of the German emperor. The powers are fearing coups elsewhere than Morocco and are seeking an effective check.

Delfosse, the French publisher, has created a great impression with his article urging a formal Anglo-French alliance aimed against Germany. William Tavinex, Paris correspondent of the Times, declares that the kaiser has entirely estranged what friends he had in France and adds: "What has taken place in connection with Morocco is of a nature to open people's eyes, both in England and France, to the necessity for joint preparation for every emergency." That Russia is alive to the growing danger seemingly disclosed by Germany's recent acts is the opinion of the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times. He says:

"Complete agreement exists between the Paris and St. Petersburg cabinets."

The Standard correspondent at St. Petersburg cables this morning in a similar strain, adding that Russia fears the kaiser will attempt a coup in Syria or Asia Minor and does not intend to regard such an attempt with indifference.

Competent English observers conclude from these facts that the kaiser has made a profound mistake. They hold that he could have got everything he is apt to get in any event by methods courteous and untheatric and would have avoided inspiring other nations with a dread of his possible meaning and with a determination to take such precaution as the uncertainties of German policy demand. A prominent foreign diplomat said this morning: "Practically the whole world is considering the best way to provide against the German peril. This is especially to be regretted from a German point of view because the kaiser at heart probably means no real ill will to anybody."

A dispatch from Hongkong says: Urgent orders were received here today for the British battleship Glory and the first class cruisers Sulej and Hogue to leave at once for England. The vessels are hurriedly preparing to start today. Four other British warships have preceded them. The return of these ships is supposed to be connected with the crisis between France and Germany.

MISS HAINES IS NOW MRS. GERHART

Massillon Citizen Married in Canton Tuesday.

A RECEPTION IN MASSILLON.

The Ceremony was Performed in St. John's Catholic Church by the Rev. Father McGuire—Fred E. Hohneck, Groomsman, and Miss Flora Gerhart, Bridesmaid.

Miss Anna E. Haines, of Canton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Haines, of that city, and Mr. Fred M. Gerhart, of Massillon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Gerhart, of 304 North street, were married at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday in St. John's Catholic church, Canton, by the Rev. Father McGuire. Solemn high mass was celebrated. Fred E. Hohneck, of Massillon, was the groomsman, and Miss Flora Gerhart was bridesmaid. The bride wore a white Paris mousseline gown with white veil and carried white roses. The bridesmaid wore a white organdie gown and carried pink roses. Among those who witnessed the ceremony were the following from Massillon: Mr. and Mrs. Martin Gerhart, Miss Florence Hohneck, Roman Hohneck, Miss Olivia M. Gerhart, Miss Florence Leahy, Miss Madaline Ress, Mrs. Charles Hohneck and Mrs. J. C. Smith. After the ceremony, the wedding party came to Massillon and were greeted by friends during the afternoon at the home of the groom's parents. A wedding supper was served at 4 o'clock, to which sixty of the intimate friends of the bride and groom were invited. Mr. Gerhart is a well known citizen and is in the employ of Jacob Graze. Mr. and Mrs. Gerhart will go to housekeeping in a few days at 54 Front street.

THOMAS-MATHIAS.

Miss Jennie Thomas and Mr. Gwilyn Mathias were married at 8 o'clock Monday evening by the Rev. O. E. Hall, pastor of the Baptist church. Miss Lizzie Evans and David Evans were the attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Mathias will live in Justus.

SEIFERT—MOEGLING.

Wedding at St. Joseph's Church —Other Marriages.

The marriage of Miss Mary Seifert to Mr. William Moegling, of Canton, took place at 8:30 Wednesday morning at St. Joseph's church, the Rev. Michael Vollmayer officiating. The bridesmaid was Miss Ida Moegling, the groom's sister, and John Seifert, the bride's brother, was best man. The bride wore a gown of cream colored silk mull and carried a white prayer book. The bridesmaid's gown was of pink crepe. She carried a shower bouquet of sweet peas. After the ceremony the bridal party was driven to the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Albert Stephan, east of the city, where the wedding breakfast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Moegling left this afternoon for a short wedding trip. They will make their home in Canton.

KANE-WALTZ.

Miss Laura P. Kane, of Muncie, Ind., and Mr. Charles W. Waltz were married at 8:30 Tuesday morning at St. Joseph's church by the Rev. Michael Vollmayer. The groom is a fireman on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Waltz will live in Massillon.

McDOUGAL-MILLER.

Miss Bessie McDougal and Mr. Hampton H. Miller, both of Massillon, were quietly married at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening by the Rev. O. E. Hall, at the Baptist church parsonage in East Oak street. The newly married pair will live in Massillon.

KULIGOWSKI-WORLEY.

Miss Mary A. Kuligowski and Mr. Jesse Worley, of Crystal Spring, were married at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at St. Paul's church by the Rev. L. H. Burry.

DAVIS-HEADLEY.

Miss C. Florence Davis and Mr. Wellington F. Headley were married by the Rev. O. E. Hall, at the Baptist parsonage, at 1:30 Wednesday afternoon. The bridesmaid was Miss Myrtle Kay, the groomsman Warren Kramer. Mr. and Mrs. Headley will live in Massillon.

MURDERED OFFICERS.

Odessa, June 28.—The crew of a battleship in the roads has mutinied and murdered their officers, and it is reported the mutineers are threatening to bombard the town. All work at the port has been stopped.

Why suffer with your stomach, kidneys and liver when Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will make you well. If taken this month, keeps you well all summer. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Baltzly.

LIFE IN RADIUM?

Scientists Sceptical of Prof. Burke's Discovery.

London, June 28.—The experiments of Prof. Burke, of the Cavendish laboratory at Cambridge university, in producing artificial life by the use of radium have been widely discussed all the week. A majority of the well known scientists here have been interviewed by the newspapers on the subject, but they are very reticent, and while declaring that any denfiite pronouncement now would be premature evidently show little inclination to credit Prof. Burke with having accomplished what his friends somewhat too readily claim.

Prof. Burke's cultures, it is said, "are apparently capable not merely of growth but also of sub-division and possibly of reproduction, but they certainly decay."

When portions are removed from the influence of radium and placed upon fresh portions of sterilized bouillon it is stated that they continue to grow, from which it is inferred that the influence of radium is only initial, and that when the spark of life is imparted to dead matter the product becomes a separate entity. If all this be true we have not spontaneous generation, but generaton which can be produced by a chemical substance, without any of the attributes of living matter, as such matter has hitherto been defined.

It has been suggested that the bouillon used by Prof. Burke is not thoroughly sterilized, but a man of his experience and position may be trusted to see that there is proper sterilization. Still, sterilization is manifestly a relative term. The presumption that all living things have been killed in the bouillon, though true according to all tests hitherto applied, may not be true when the substance is brought into contact with radium. It must be remembered that Prof. Burke's own statement is that at present what has been done suggests the vitality of products conforming to Herbert Spencer's definition of life.

The Cambridge correspondent of a morning paper suggests that Prof. Burke has been hoaxed in the matter, but does not suggest how. He describes Burke as a man of undoubtedly great gifts but curious eccentricities. He recounts some of these, with examples of practical jokes played on him, such as a bogus correspondence with a nonexistent German professor. None of these has any direct bearing on the present discovery, though apparently they are conducive to the Cambridge people not taking Burke as seriously as they might otherwise.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Canton, June 27.—The contract for excavating and enlarging the Fox lake ditch was awarded to John P. Jones by the joint boards of county commissioners in session here Tuesday morning. Mr. Jones will begin dredging within thirty days. The contract price is $6,848.65.

The Wooster Baptist Association convened in the lecture room of the First Baptist church at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. Delegates are present from Alliance, Massillon, Salem, Wooster, New Philadelphia and other points. The session will last three days.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Hampton H. Miller and Bessie McDougal, and Charles W. Waltz and Laura P. Kane, all of Massillon.

CIGAR FACTORY BURNED.

Beach City, June 27.—At 5 o'clock Monday afternoon fire broke out in the building occupied by Shroeder & Oberlin as a cigar factory and by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schlafley as a residence. The structure was completely destroyed. The loss is about $2,000, partly covered by insurance. Mr. and Mrs. Schlafley were not at home. Neighbors saved their furniture. The Beach City fire company and a bucket brigade kept the flames from spreading. The cause of the fire is unknown.

About fifteen men were employed in the cigar factory. No one was injured.

Gray?

"My hair was falling out and turning gray very fast. But your Hair Vigor stopped the falling and restored the natural color."—Mrs. E. Z. Benomme, Cohoes, N. Y.

It's impossible for you not to look old, with the color of seventy years in your hair! Perhaps you are seventy, and you like your gray hair! If not, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. In less than a month your gray hair will have all the dark, rich color of youth.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell Mass

EPWORTH LEAGUE ANNUAL MEETING

District Delegates in the City Wednesday.

THREE SESSIONS WERE HELD.

The Rev. J. S. Reager, of Canton, Gave an Address Tuesday Evening—A Sunrise Praise Service was Well Attended—Addresses and Discussions Took Up the Time.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Canton district Epworth League was held in the First M. E. church in Massillon, Wednesday, and was attended by over one hundred persons. The first service of the day was a sunrise praise and prayer meeting at 6 o'clock, which was led by the Rev. W. M. Kinsley, of Waynesburg. Over fifty attended the service and took part. The early service was a new departure and was a fitting opening to the interesting events of the day that followed in rapid succession.

The convention really opened with a meeting Tuesday evening, during which the Rev. J. S. Reager, of Canton, gave an address upon "Christian Citizenship." The Rev. Mr. Reager spoke of the changes seen in Methodism during the past twenty years and contrasted the liberties now enjoyed under its discipline with the strict adherence to the enunciated principles of the past. He closed with an appeal to the young people to turn toward the church and rescue those who have turned against it. Mrs. John E. Johns gave a vocal solo.

The Wednesday morning meeting was given largely to the discussion of league affairs. After a short praise service at 8:30, reports from the leagues in the district were read. J. C. Orin, of Sebring, was chairman of the meeting. The reports showed that the district had enjoyed a steady growth in membership during the past year. Many of the reports showed that a deeper interest was being taken in league work. Another phase of the work is the development of league choirs and reception committees, all with a view of making the meetings more attractive to the casual visitor.

Mrs. Charles Yost sang a solo. Miss Elizabeth Reavie, of Massillon, read a paper on the training and appointment of leaders; F. V. Slutz, of Alliance, on what the training should consist, and Miss Alta Smith, of Alliance, a paper on what the ultimate aim of the league member should be. The papers were given close attention and many new thoughts were brought out. Under the head of the social and literary department, Fred W. Stiffer, of Salem, read a paper on the social element in league work and the Rev. G. W. Phillips, of Minerva, spoke of a league's responsibility in literary work. Each speaker urged the further development of the literary side of a league's work.

Dinner was served in the church parlors by a committee from the church societies. After a short recess the convention business was resumed at 1:30 with devotional exercises, which were led by Miss May Bowman, of Massillon. The Massillon Juniors gave exercises, showing their proficency in their work.

The discussion of the afternoon consisted of several talks concerning league work under existing conditions. The fact was brought out that the work as it is now conducted is not as it is desired by many and the Canton district leaguers desire to make more of the talents and opportunities given them. Miss Bertha Johnson, of Lisbon, spoke of the league as an organized force; the Rev. J. C. Smith, of Alliance, gave a talk of how the league appeared to a presiding elder, and the Rev. O. W. Holmes, of Canton, spoke of how the pastor would like to have the league conducted. These talks were followed by discussions which ended with an expression that all would aim to bring the work of the league up to the standard suggested. The afternoon session was brought to a close with the reading of a paper by Ira G. McCormick, of Alliance, on the mission work in the district.

Among the delegates present were the following: James R. Wenrich, Miss D. E. Goodyear, L. Hunsecker Miss A. M. McGregor, H. J. Hunsecker, Miss Flossie M. Hostetter, Miss Mary E. Carman, Miss Zella Vivian, Miss Helen M. Batcher, the Rev. O. W. Holmes, of Canton; Charles N. Church, Miss Anna L. Jones, Miss Helen L. Miller, Miss Abbie Ellis, Miss Elsie M. Jones, Miss Alta M. Smith, Ira G. McCormick, Miss Clara H. Elliott, Miss Alice M. Kaylor, Miss Bessie E. Galbreath, of Alliance; Miss Lilah Gallagher and Miss Sadie Steel, of Leetonia; Mrs. M. E. Peipler, Mrs. Mary Quase, W. S. Holloway, Fred W. Stiffler and Miss Ethel Davis, of Salem; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wise, of Lake; A. W. Harris, C. V. Buell, G. W. S. Phillip, of Malvern; Jesse F. Galbreath, of Wiuona; Mrs. A. Moulton, Miss Edith Myers and Miss Jennie Swope, of Uniontown; Miss Elizabeth Lash, of Bolivar; Miss Lilian Bricker and Roma D. Miller, of Carrollton; Miss Bertie Smith, of East Palestine; Miss Mayme Hisey and Miss Hazel L. Liger, of Columbiana; Miss Jessie E. McCall, Miss Ida Rogers, Mrs. William Kinsley and Mrs. J. H. Mouls, of Waynesburg; the Misses Minnie Bretz and Callie E. Schott, of New Waterford; Miss Annie Huff, of Rogers; J. V. Orin and the Misses Jettie B. Stackhouse and Lora Barber, of Sebring, the Misses Iva and Vera Hoopes, of Lisbon; Mrs. J. W. Eicher, of Damascus; the Misses Flossie D. Pontius and Mabel K. Wise, of Greentown.

The election of officers, which was scheduled to take place at the beginning of the afternoon session, was delayed because of a sightseeing trip made to the state hospital after dinner by the delegates. The nominating committee brought in a report giving two names for each office and the delegates cast ballots for these, after which the committee again canvassed the vote to make a final report. This report will be made at the evening meeting.

FIFTY DELEGATES.

Much Interest in Sessions of Baptist Convention.

Canton, June 28.—More than fifty delegates were enrolled at the opening session of the Wooster Baptist Association, which convened Tuesday morning in the lecture room of the First Baptist church. Five counties had representatives in the meeting when the moderator, the Rev. Mr. Lockart, of Wooster, called the association to order.

The morning was occupied in the reading of reports and the appointing of committees. The afternoon programme commenced at 2 o'clock with a report by the Rev. Mr. Allen of the committee of systematic benevolence. In the absence of J. E. Kieth, his subject, "The Major Deficit in Modern Church Finances," was discussed by the Rev. T. G. Field, of Granville, O., and David Zollars, of Canton. The Rev. O. E. Hall delivered an address on "The Consecration of Our Money." This closed the discussion of the finances of the church. The annual election was then held and resulted as follows: Moderator, the Rev. C. B. Allen; clerk, C. E. Hewitt. Mr. Hewitt declined this position and his successor will be elected today.

Percy B. Williams led the evening praise service. Special music was rendered by the choir at this time. The Rev. A. S. Carman, of Denison university, spoke to a large audience at the evening session upon the topic, "Ministerial Education." The Rev. E. W. Hune, of Granville, O., was to have delivered an address on "Christian Education," but was unable to attend. In his stead the Rev. T. G. Field was transferred from Thursday morning's programme and he spoke of "Foreign Missions." The sermon of the evening was preached by the Rev. C. L. Doyle, of Akron. His topic was "The Sons of God." The meetings will be continued today.

STATE C. E. CONVENTION.

One Thousand Delegates Gather at Dayton.

Dayton, O., June 28.—Nearly one thousand delegates to the twentieth annual convention of the Ohio Christian Endeavor Union were assembled in the Third street Presbyterian church last night, where the initial session of the convention was opened with devotional service, music and song.

Mayor Charles A. Snyder and the Rev. F S. Zaug, of Trinity Reformed church, welcomed the visitors, and the Rev. L. B. C. Lahr, of Delaware, made the response. Prof. E. O. Excell, of Chicago, conducted the musical programme. The Rev. J. E. Fout, of Fostoria, president of the union, led the devotional.

The opening address was delivered by the Rev. Edwin F. Hollenbeck, of Binghamton, N. Y., who told of the missionary work of the Endeavorers. At an overflow meeting held at the same hour at the English Lutheran church, the Rev. C. H. Subbel, of Columbus, field secretary, conducted the religious exercises. The Rev. E. L. Work, of Granville, responded to the welcome and the Rev. George F. Kenngott, of Lowell, Mass., delivered the address, his topic being "Work with God."

OBITUARY.

DANIEL REEDER.

From Peru, Ind., comes the news of the death of Daniel Reeder, aged 97 years, a former citizen of Massillon. His death occurred on June 25. Mr. Reeder was born in 1808 near Easton, Pa. In 1850 he came to Massillon and worked at the carpenter trade with Shearer, Mong, Snyder and others. While living in Massillon he owned and lived in the house in Plum street now owned by Mrs. Carrie Coxey. He is survived by his wife, who is 85 years of age, and one son, William Reeder.

Read the "want" columns' daily

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Humm, of Superior street, a daughter.

George U. Beiter, of 730 South Erie street, is confined to his home on account of illness.

The annual outing of the Canton Bankers' Association will be held at Cuyahoga Falls, July 19.

Cameron Miller, immigrant inspector at Detroit, is visiting this week at his home in West Tremont street.

Miss Lulu Kilway, of Cleveland, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Kilway, in Duncan street.

The foundation for the outside walls of the Presbyterian church have been completed and the cross sections are now being made. All the walls are made of concrete.

The Massillon Sign and Show Print Company on Wednesday sent its first consignment of goods across the Pacific ocean when it shipped four cases of signs to Shanghai, China.

Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Pumphrey expect to leave for Colorado Springs Thursday evening to be gone three weeks, which will be spent in Denver and the mountains. They will first visit a sister of Dr. Pumphrey at Colorado Springs.

Wednesday morning six special excursion cars passed through Massillon from Navarre and Beach City, en route to Meyer's lake. The merchants and Sunday schools of these towns are giving a union picnic, and hundreds of people, young and old, are in attendance.

Louis F. Cargould, of Boston township, was adjudged insane in the probate court Monday morning, and committed to the Massillon hospital. Cargould was a former school teacher in this county, having taught school for twenty years. He is well known throughout the county.—Akron Beacon Journal.

In a fire at Milwaukee last Friday night, Frank Shaidnagle, formerly of this city, now a member of the firm of Bonesho & Shaidnagle, suffered a heavy loss. The firm deals in silks and fine dress goods and their entire stock, valued at $50,000, was practically ruined. The stock was only partially insured.

Miss Nettie Schrader aged 29, died of meningitis at the county infirmary Wednesday morning She had been ill for several years and spent the last ten months in the institution in which she died. The body will be taken to Canal Fulton for burial. Funeral services will be held in Canal Fulton Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

S. F. Wefler has added a costly oil painting to the furnishings of his East Main street place of business. The painting is the work of Edwin King, a young painter from Chicago, and the subject a copy of "Paul and Virginia." The picture is five feet long by three and one-half feet wide and enclosed in a frame seven feet long by five feet wide.

A party of guests including Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Gleitsman, the Misses Grace and Ruth Breckel, Blanche Matthews, Blanche Martin, Clara Spuhler and Charlotte Fuchs, and Messrs. Maurice Benson, David Plaek, Harry Curley, William Benson and Per Lee Matthews, was pleasantly entertained at the residence of William Hawk, in Richville, Tuesday evening.

The Free Will literary society was organized at the A. M. E. Zion church Tuesday evening. Meetings will be held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:45 p. m. The officers are: President, N. C. Hawkins; first vice president, R. A. Pinn; treasurer, Joseph Clemons; corresponding secretary, Miss Sarah Bowman; critic, Miss Mary Bowman. The books are now open for enrollment of members.

Mrs. Harry Rider and sons Paul, Fred, Willard and Frank, Mrs. Michael Elsass and Mrs. B. J. Miller, left at noon Wednesday for the West. Mrs Rider and sons will visit relatives in Tacoma, Wash.; Mrs. Elsass will visit relatives in Seattle, and Mrs. Miller will spend the summer with relatives in Spokane All will take advantage of the opportunity to visit the exposition at Portland. They will return the latter part of the summer.

The funeral of the late C. D. Potter was held Wednesday at 2 o'clock from the home of the deceased's daughter, Mrs. L. V. Higerd, in North East street. The Rev. S. K. Mahon conducted the services and was assisted by the Rev. George Darsie. Members of the Maccabee lodge were the pall bearers. They were E. A. Heckert, Andrew Reese, Albert Reinold, Samuel Heinbuch, A. Neininger and W. E. Rohn. The following relatives were present from Detroit: Mr. and Mrs. Royal Potter, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. C. D. Potter's mother, and Mrs. Huston and Mrs. Sandman, Mrs. Potter's sisters. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

One hundred licenses have been issued by the probate office since June 1. Last year the first three weeks of June produced sixty-six marriage permits. In the number issued during the first five months of the year, however, 1905 is ahead of 1904 by only nine, 446 having been granted this year and 437 last year. In the past week the probate office completed the issuance of 6,000 licenses since January 1, 1899, when the present system of numbering was begun. This is an average of slightly less than 1,000 annually.

PATTISON IS NOMINATED.

Only Two Ballots Were Necessary to Decide.

WELTY LEAD ON FIRST BALLOT.

The Platform Indirectly Declares for Home Rule in the Matter of Municipal Ownership and Demands the Repeal of the School Code--Governor Herrick Critcised.

Columbus, June 28.—But little time was taken in making speeches when nominations for governor were called for at the Democratic state convention this afternoon, and the balloting proceeded rapidly. The count of the first ballot was as follows: Pattison 369, Welty 378, Whitlock 91, Neal 71, Peck 63, McCann 51, VanCleaf 19, Hunter 19. Necessary to a choice, 432.

Second ballot—Pattison 457, Welty 175, with rifling changes in votes for other candidates.

Louis B. Houck, of Knox county, was nominated for lieutenant governor by acclamation.

For supreme judge, Hugh Mathers was nominated on the second ballot.

Columbus, June 28.—Chairman McKinney called the Democratic convention to order and introduced M. A. Daugherty, the temporary chairman, who made an address. The platform demands rate legislation, wants the state revenue raised without taxing counties, wants local franchises taxed, declares for home rule in cities in the matter of municipal ownership, demands a repeal of the school code, favors the retention and improvement of the canal system and wants railroads taxed at their saleable value. Governor Herrick is criticised for his action in regard to the "electric mule bill." The platform denounces the meager appropriation for agricultural purposes and the governor's veto of such legislation, favors the supervision of banks, wants the acceptance of railroad passes by officials made unlawful, asks that franchises be submitted to a vote of the people, and closes with an appeal to the people to defeat the "triumvirate" now in control of the state administration. The temporary organization was made permanent, and the resignation of John R. McLean as a member of the national committee was received and accepted.

Maud—Isn't 5 and 30 too old to hope for any improvement I should say not. One just begins to live. Take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. You will be blooming at 60. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Batlzly.

Timely and Valuable Suggestions.

Many people, especially women who lead closely confined domestic lives, suffer from what in general terms is called "nervousness." Among all forms of treatment none has even approached in success the intelligent use of David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., which promotes easy and natural action of the digestive organs and imparts tone to the nervous system.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

AGUARANTEED CURE For PILES
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

BACK-ACHE
and all other symptoms of kidney disease are speedily removed when the kidneys are made healthy, active and vigorous by the use of

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

the world's greatest kidney and liver regulator, and the only medicine having a combined action on kidneys and liver. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box. Write for free sample to The Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y

NEARBY TOWNS.

JUSTUS.

Justus, June 28.—Last week was a bad one for crops. The farmers could do no work in their fields. Potatoes and corn have been rotted and drowned out by the rain.

James Penman moved to West Lebanon last week. He will be weighman at the West Lebanon coal mine.

A. T. Kriechbaum, G. W. Kreichbaum and A. O. McFarren visited the Wooster experiment station last Friday.

Children's day exercises held at the Cross Roads church last Sunday evening were attended by a large audience.

The U. B. church here will have a festival next Saturday.

NEWMAN.

Newman, June 28.—The Misses Mary Blythan and Jennie Miller, of East Greenville, spent the past ten days with their Newman friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Dehoff, of Urban Hill, spent Sunday with Mrs. Barbara Dehoff.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Morgan, of New Philadelphia, were Newman visitors Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Sonnhalter, of West Brookfield, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest B. Prentice, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Earl, of Massillon, called on Newman friends Sunday while en route from Canal Fulton.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Miller, of East Greenville, spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Prosser.

Several of our people attended the Children's day exercises at Crystal Spring last Sunday afternoon, and were well pleased with their visit.

William J. Ralston, of Cleveland, spent Sunday at his old home and on his return in the evening his father, Robert Ralston, accompanied him for a week's visit in the Forest City.

Mrs. Mary Davis and family spent Monday with their East Greenville friends.

D. E. Rowlands and family and Richard Davis and family visited C. H. Roderick Sunday afternoon at his home in Green street, Massillon. Mr. Roderick will leave on Thursday for south Wales, where he expects to spend the summer with his aged mother, whom he has not seen for more than twenty-five years. His sister, Mrs. William Thomas, of East Greenville, will accompany him on what will be a pleasant journey for both of them.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Copenhaver and family, of Pigeon Run, visited the Hansberger family last Sunday.

Mrs. John Dougal, of New Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Andrews, of Chicago, Ill., spent last Thursday in our village, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Findley.

The first reunion of the Cyrus Young family was held at the old homestead last Thursday and was largely attended. The day was spent in reviewing the past, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, while the younger people enjoyed the usual games played on such occasions. A bountiful repast was served, to which all did full justice. There were none present that enjoyed the day more than did Grandma Young, who is now in her seventy-eighth year and has spent all her life in this vicinity.

Mrs. Michael McCormick and family, of Massillon, left on Tuesday for a ten days' visit with her relatives at Niles.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Williams visited Miss Jennie Kitt, at Massillon, last Friday, before her departure for a term of school at the Wooster university.

Elmer E. Freed, of Wilmot, has again been hired to teach the school in district No. 8, known as Forty Corners.

Mrs. Mary C. Weidner and Mr. and Mrs. George Williams are spending a few days this week with friends at Peninsula.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, June 29.—Philip Hare was the guest of friends in Barberton over Sunday.

The Misses Gertrude Ruby and Chloe Crookston visited Massillon friends a few days the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Christ. P. Ries returned Monday from Barberton, after a few days' visit at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs. Sharp.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Glutting spent Sunday with friends in Canal Fulton.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rosenberry, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Torgler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eckert and children, of New Philadelphia, and James Esch, of Cleveland, were the guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Esch at their home south of town.

The following Massillon people visited relatives and friends Sunday at Crystal Spring: Mr. and Mrs. John Kiefer, Mr. and Mrs. William Hitz, Mr. and Mrs. John Sheffler, Mr. and Mrs. Harry French, and the Misses Bertha Young, Jessie Domro, Edythe Krushinsky and Louisa and Caroline Siffrin.

Mr. and Mrs. August Stuhldreher gave a farewell dinner Sunday evening at Pleasant View farm to members of the family in honor of their daughter, Miss Blanche M. Stuhldreher, of this place, and Mr. and Mrs. John N. Friedericksen and children, of Chicago, who will leave Thursday for New York to take the steamer Pretoria on July 1 for Hamburg. The party will visit Mr. Friedericksen's parents in Germany and also do much traveling abroad, returning home late in the summer. Mr. and Mrs. William J. Stuhldreher, of Massillon, and Edward and Augustus Stuhldreher, of Barberton, were present from out of town.

Commencement exercises for the Patterson graduates were held in the school house Friday night. The programme previously printed in The Independent was rendered very ably by the performers. Myron J. Beatty, of this place, delivered an address in the absence of Prof. C. L. Cronebaugh, of Massillon, who was unable to be present on account of his train being delayed. The graduates were Dora M. Klein, Grace E. Young, Etta Lambertson, Gertrude L. Crookston, Arthur J. Marchand, Ida Mae Stover, Zita Larkin and Lloyd Stover.

The Twentieth Century Stag Club recently gave an outing at Hazelnut grove, one mile out of town. The house committee wisely selected this lovely and fragrant spot, which could be no more beautiful. Besides the members of the club were a few invited friends, who later rode the goat and were given the title of brother. The day was an ideal one for such recreation and a well prepared programme of sports carried out, also a few stunts not booked were pleasingly executed. Features of the event were probably the fat men's race between Rauber and Smith, a twenty-five yard dash which resulted in a tie. A green leaf solo by Mr. Muldoon was very classical. The quartette composed of Kemp, Schalmo, Rohr and Leonard greatly pleased the crowd and the singers were congratulated upon scaring away the showers. A duet by Miesmer and Rastetter was on the melodious order. Everything on the bill of fare was served and the outing was declared a success.

BENTLEY.

Bentley, June 29.—The children's day exercises Sunday morning were well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Smith, Per Lee and Myrtle Shilling and Bessie Heims spent Sunday at C. D. Oberlin's residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Erb spent Sunday with Henry Erb and family.

William Snavely has returned from Lakeside to spend a few months with his parents.

Everybody is invited to atttend the festival which is to be held on the church lawn Saturday evening, July 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Graber visited Mr. and Mrs. William Levers, Sunday.

The farmers are busy trying to work corn.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Snavely spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Blackstone.

Our little village was deserted Saturday evening. The people went to Stanwood to attend the festival.

Several of our young people went to Myers' church Sunday evening.

Two Sixteen young ladies started for Stanwood Monday evening, but their horse became unmanageable and they were compelled to return home before completing the journey.

Herbert Theill and Ben Harper drove to our village after the festtival Saturday evening.

Miss Nellie Snavely entertained friends Sunday.

Clarence Erb spent Sunday with John Snavely.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Lewis and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. William Adams and family.

BEACH CITY.

Beach City, June 29.—Frank Weimer left for Dayton on Tuesday, to visit his son Linden.

Master Paul Fritz, the 8-year-old son of the Rev. and Mrs. M. F. Fritz, while out for a spin on Monday was thrown from his wheel and fractured a bone in his forearm.

A. B. Wingate, superintendent of the schools at this place, has resigned his position and accepted a position with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and expects to make his headquarters at New Philadelphia, O. Mr. Wingate has had charge of the schools here for six years and was hired for two years more—which shows what Beach City thinks of him as an educator.

A number of our people attended the ball game at Massillon last Sunday.

The ball game at this place last Saturday between the Duquesnes, of Canton, and the home team, resulted in a score of 14 to 2 in favor of Beach City. The score was so one-sided that the game was not very interesting.

The festival held Saturday evening drew a large crowd and was a success in every way.

GENOA.

Genoa, June 92.—The farmers are busy working their corn and potatoes since the recent rain.

The rosebug is doing great damage to the fruit.

Mr. Julius Young and Miss Mary Karrer will be married in the near future.

The Children's day exercises held at Richville Sunday evening were well attended.

The barn dance held at Melvin Rouch's last Thursday evening was largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Brothers visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Fohl, Sunday.

Mrs. Fred Marchand and daughter, Mrs. John Gerhart, were Canton visitors last Wednesday.

Louis Boli is quite ill at present.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gephart and little daughter will visit at Chili and Avondale on the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. Orandus Gallitan and family visited at Mr. Brooks' residence Sunday afternoon.

PIG IRON PRODUCTION.

Nearly Eleven Million Tons in Six Months.

New York, June 28.—The Wall Street Journal estimates the total pig iron production in the United States for the six months ended Friday at 10,497,127 tons. This is allowing only 1,600,000 tons for the production in June, whereas it may exceed that at least by 150,000 tons. For the half year the actual production will largely exceed any first or second half year in the history of the nation.

The actual consumption of pig iron in the same period will also come near the record. On the basis of 10,749,127 tons of pig iron for the first half, the production January 1 to June 30 will be 2,575,689 tons more than in the first half of 1904; 1,041,760 tons more than the first half of 1903, and 1,940,553 tons more than in the first half of 1902, the boom year.

Heretofore the United States has never made 10,000,000 tons in a half year.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Barbers' Union Prosecuting Sunday Law Violations.

THREE WARRANTS SWORN OUT.

Proprietors of Barber Shops Open on Sunday Liable to a Fine of Fifteen Dollars for First Offense — Pennsylvania Railway Company Sued for Damages.

Canton, June 28.—A movement has been commenced to make a Puritanical city of Canton, the members of the barbers' union taking the initiative. E. E. Carnes, president of the local barbers' union, called at the office of Justice L. M. Barrick Wednesday and swore out warrants for the arrest of Joseph Cheseraugh, who recently purchased a barber shop near the corner of South and Cherry streets, Nathan Miller, who conducts a barber shop in Bucher street, and William Bry, operating a tonsorial parlor in Connor street, charging them with violating the state laws by keeping their places of business open last Sunday. The case is brought under section 7033-1 of the revised statutes and the penalty is a fine of not less than $15 for the first offense and imprisonment in case the fine and costs are not paid. For each subsequent offense the penalty is increased. The president of the union was accompanied by a number of the Canton barbers, who claim to have ample proof for a conviction.

The damage suit of Walter Partington's administrator against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is on trial before Judge Ambler and a jury in common pleas court, room No. 2. Partington was killed by a Pennsylvania train at Alliance and it is claimed that his death was caused by carelessness and negligence on the part of the defendant company and its employes.

John Skeeles, of this city, was awarded the contract for constructing a temporary bridge across the waterway at the foot of Monument hill. The award was made by Secretary Frederick K. Hartzell, of the McKinley National Memorial Association. The bridge will be an iron structure and will be used for hauling heavy materials from the new switch to be built to the top of Monument hill. Work on the bridge will be begun next week.

Very cheap excursion rates on Sundays Consult agents B. & O. Ry.

We are agents for the **Lyon's Candies.**
Chocolates,
Milk Cremes,
Bon Bons,
Creme de Menthe.

Hammocks,
Croquet
Sets.

Rider & Snyder, DRUGGISTS, No. 12 E. Main St.

Linoleum Remnants.
Short lengths of choice patterns that sold at $1.00 to $1.25 yard, 2 yards wide per yard..... 75c

THE BeeHive

Carpet Rugs
1½ yd lengths of Brussels carpets each..... 75c
1½ yd lengths of Brussels, velvets & axminsters 98c

Annual Clearance Sale of

Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Etc.,

Begins Tomorrow--Thursday.

COME tomorrow or any time next week if you would like to do some home furnishing at wonderfully low cost. The sale lots include all the broken lines, short lengths. small quantities, etc., as well as some of the regular stocks. The entire third floor is giving Big Bargain Values, so we say, if you want to save money, come.

Six Rolls All Wool Filling Ingrain Carpets, yd.. 44c

Fifteen Rolls Best All Wool Ingrain Carpets—most of them the Celebrated "Lowell" make, yd 55c

Twenty Rolls Tapestry Carpets—less than wholesale, 9 wire, good pattern variety 49c

Choice of a number of patterns of $1.00 to $1.25 Velvet Carpets..... 75c

Our entire line of New Axminster and Velvet Carpets—the season's choicest patterns..... $1.00

Bargains in Remnants of Carpets and Matting.

Room Size Rugs.
5 $12 50 Tapestry Rugs. $8.98
8 $20 Axminster Rugs...$14.50
5 $25 Axminster Rugs...$18.50

Small Rugs.
23 Bigelow Utopia Axminster Rugs, sold at $4.25.....$2.98
100 Axminster Rugs, 27x63, worth $2 50.....$1.98

Yard Goods.
12½c Curtain Swisses..... ...10c
"Job Table" of 10c to 15c Swisses, etc.. .....8c
One lot 15c Box Coverings, yd.....10c

Swiss Ruffled Curtains—five big sale lots—bought at an immense price concession, and in this sale at these prices per pair
21c, 29c, 39c, 59c, 89c

Small lots of Curtains—all to be cleaned out at **Bargain Prices.** Lots contain from one curtain to two pairs of a pattern.

100 pairs Wide Lace Curtains—heavy net—big bargain for this sale at pr..... 89c

One lot $2.50 Cable Net Curtains, pr..... $1.49

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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CHICAGO'S GREAT PROBLEM

Can the Hustling Western Metropolis Run Her Surface Railroads Now That She Has the Opportunity?

Dalrymple, the Man Trained For Years In Municipal Ownership and In Absolute Charge of Glasgow's Famous System, Studies the Situation.

Convinced That "Something Ought to Be Done," He Does Not Say What. Will Send His Conclusions to Mayor Dunne In Writing.

Chicago, Realizing That She Is Committed to an Experiment That Is Worldwide In Interest, Says She Can and Will Succeed.

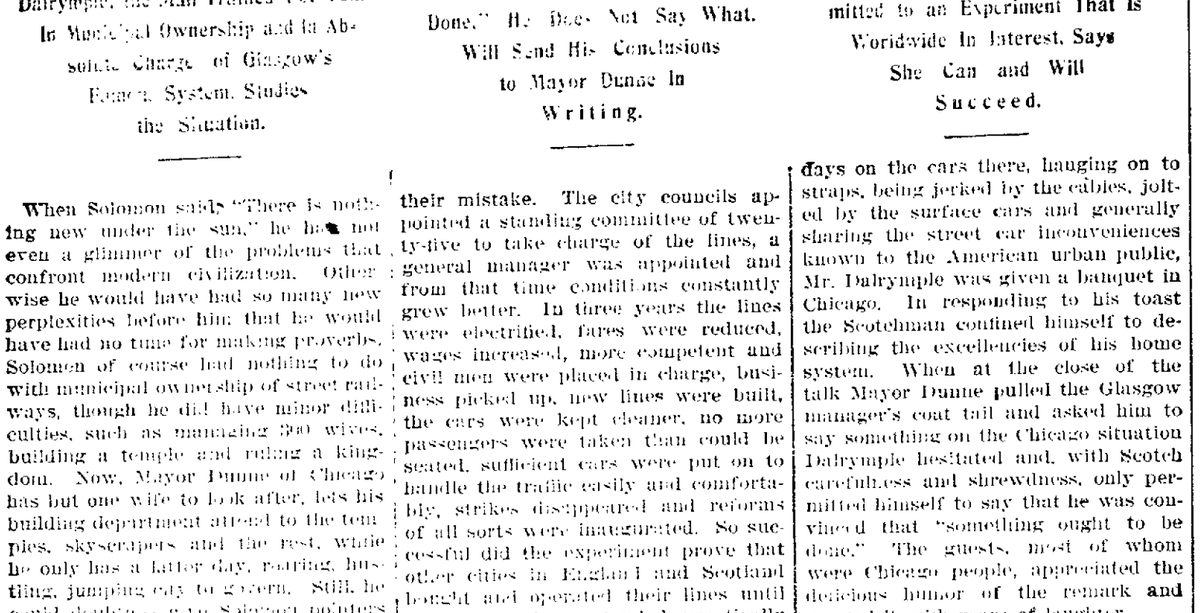
When Solomon said "There is nothing new under the sun," he had not even a glimmer of the problems that confront modern civilization. Otherwise he would have had so many new perplexities before him that he would have had no time for making proverbs. Solomon of course had nothing to do with municipal ownership of street railways, though he did have minor difficulties, such as managing 300 wives, building a temple and ruling a kingdom. Now, Mayor Dunne of Chicago has but one wife to look after, lets his building department attend to the temples, skyscrapers and the rest, while he only has a latter day, roaring, hustling, jumping city to govern. Still, he could doubtless give Solomon pointers on the fact that there are many new things under the sun, not the least of which are new kinds of trouble.

Glasgow Most Famous In City Control.

Americans have scarcely realized that a wonderful thing is taking place in Chicago, or, rather, is about to take place, a new thing even in history, to consist of a long, much vexed city ownership and operation of street railways have been at work on this side of the water. In Great Britain over forty municipalities run their own transportation, and, stimulated by their example, the system is spreading on the continent. Practically the first of the British cities to introduce municipal ownership was Glasgow, Scotland, and her example is still the most famous. This doubtless accounts for the fact that when last fall Judge Edward F. Dunne received such a sweeping majority for mayor of our second city, and that on the issue of the immediate municipal ownership of the street railways, he cabled to Glasgow to ship over an expert with whom to advise. Glasgow graciously responded by sending one manager of her tramway system, one James Dalrymple, whose science in America has just come to an end. Mr. Dalrymple spent several weeks in studying the situation in American cities and promised to write out his conclusions on his way home, to be sent to Mayor Dunne as soon as completed. It may be said in passing that the widely published interview with Mr. Dalrymple, sent out from Philadelphia, in which he is made to advise American cities against municipal ownership because of our political machines and spoils system, he has denied almost in toto, merely remarking that politics and municipal ownership must be utterly divorced. His real views on the question will only be known finally and authoritatively when he sends them officially to Mayor Dunne.

Surface Lines Electrified In Three Years.

Mr. Dalrymple while in America gave several very lucid talks and interviews as to the development of municipal ownership in Glasgow. It seems that the city built its own lines in 1871, but leased them to a private company to be operated. The lease extended over a period of twenty-three years, and at the end of that time conditions were so unsatisfactory that the city refused to extend the lease, but decided to adopt the then innovation of operating the roads herself. This was in 1894. At that time there were only horse cars, the employees were uncivil, incompetent and for the most part unfit persons, a strike was threatened, cars were not in good condition and complaints from the citizens were going up on every side. The companies, Mr. Dalrymple said, thought that the city could not operate the lines and therefore would make no promises of improvement, believing that they had a practical monopoly. Glasgow soon showed them their mistake. The city councils appointed a standing committee of twenty-five to take charge of the lines, a general manager was appointed and from that time conditions constantly grew better. In three years the lines were electrified, fares were reduced, wages increased, more competent and civil men were placed in charge, business picked up, new lines were built, the cars were kept cleaner, no more passengers were taken than could be seated, sufficient cars were put on to handle the traffic easily and comfortably, strikes disappeared and reforms of all sorts were inaugurated. So successful did the experiment prove that other cities in England and Scotland bought and operated their lines until the system has extended practically all over Great Britain, is being introduced on the continent and is being discussed in America. The average fare in Glasgow at present is under 2 cents, according to Mr. Dalrymple. Of course the distance traveled is shorter than in America, and yet Glasgow is a city of nearly a million inhabitants. The fares are graded according to distance, ranging from 1 cent to 6, and transfers are given. Total fares of over 4 cents, however, are rare. In fact, the Glasgow manager asserts that he could do away with all fares in excess of 3 cents without appreciably diminishing the revenues.



Cars Kept Clean and Neat as a Pin.

The tram cars in Glasgow and many other British cities are double deckers, thus having twice the seating capacity of ordinary cars. This necessitates somewhat greater height, but otherwise these two story trams are very convenient and comfortable. The Glasgow cars are kept as clean and neat as a pin. At the slightest scratch they are run into the repair shop. There is no watered stock in the capitalization of the Glasgow lines. The total capitalization is $15,000,000 and the debt is $8,500,000. A sinking fund of 2 per cent per annum is provided to reduce this debt. There is no attempt to make money by the system, but a large tax is paid yearly to the city.

An old age pension is provided for employees. Part of the fund for this is furnished by the city and part by a subscription of the employees themselves. Nobody is discharged because of age, but when too old to attend to their duties the men are retired on this pension. The general manager has absolute control of the hiring and discharging of men. Politics is not allowed to enter into this, but only the question of fitness for duty. The employees seem perfectly contended, have refused to organize themselves into a labor union, have never struck or even discussed a strike and receive in wages about the same as that paid to mechanics and artisans. The wage level is not quite so high as on this side the water, but neither is the expense of living so high, so that comparatively the scale is just as good if not better for the men there than here.

Mr. Dalrymple, although he has had a training of years in municipal government, has only been manager of the Glasgow tram system since last October. The man who organized the system and was general manager of it from its inception to the time that Mr. Dalrymple took charge was John Young, who is regarded as one of the most competent street railway men in Great Britain. So great is the reputation of Mr. Young that when Yerkes, the American millionaire, began the development of his tube system in London he called on the Glasgow man to be his general manager, offering so much larger salary that the Scotchman accepted.

After riding about Chicago for two days on the cars there, hanging on to straps, being jerked by the cables, jolted by the surface cars and generally sharing the street car inconveniences known to the American urban public, Mr. Dalrymple was given a banquet in Chicago. In responding to his toast the Scotchman confined himself to describing the excellencies of his home system. When at the close of the talk Mayor Dunne pulled the Glasgow manager's coat tail and asked him to say something on the Chicago situation Dalrymple hesitated and, with Scotch carefulness and shrewdness, only permitted himself to say that he was convinced that "something ought to be done." The guests, most of whom were Chicago people, appreciated the delicious humor of the remark and greeted it with roars of laughter.

An Economic Revolution.

The remarks of Mayor Dunne at the same banquet show not only his thorough determination to carry out the reform for which he was elected, but throw an interesting side light on the character of the mayor himself.

After referring at length to the Glasgow system Judge Dunne said:

"The citizens of Chicago feel that what Glasgow has accomplished Chicago can accomplish; that, without disparagement to the citizens of Glasgow, we are just as courageous, just as honest, just as intelligent as the citizens of any other city in the civilized world." And for proof he added: "We know that this city has successfully managed its waterworks for nearly half a century. We know that it is selling water today as cheaply as any great city in the western world. We know that for several years past Chicago has been rapidly developing a magnificent municipal electric light plant and that the cost of electric light under public management has been cut in two." The mayor then went on to point out the steps that had been taken in the direction of municipalizing Chicago's street railways, stating that one line had been secured and that other lines could be built over the western half of the city, so that there was no longer any doubt that municipal ownership would be undertaken. Cases had been started in court to test the validity of the franchises of the private companies and if necessary condemnation cases would be started to secure all the lines. And he finished this part of his talk with this determined sentence: "There must be no flinching, no hesitation, no backward step. If Chicago accomplishes—as she will accomplish—what she has set out to do it means an economic revolution in America."

A man that talks like that is in earnest. It is safe to say that the city back of him is just as earnest as he. The motto of Chicago is "I will." She has declared by a great majority for immediate municipal ownership of street railways, and the history as well as the present shows that she will accomplish the thing on which she has set her heart. It is a critical step, and all American cities will eagerly watch the result.

One of the men who has been largely instrumental in bringing about this revolution in the public sentiment of the Lake City is Mr. Clarence S. Darrow, the noted labor lawyer and former partner of the late Governor Altgeld. Two years ago Mr. Darrow was himself labor candidate for mayor, but withdrew in order to combine the municipal ownership sentiment. He is an eloquent speaker, and his voice and pen have been enlisted in this cause for many years.

"I Will," Chicago's Motto.

Mayor Dunne himself belongs to the best type of American citizenship. Clean, high minded, upright, able and careful, his face shows that he is endowed with sufficient will power to carry out any purpose to which he sets himself. He was a judge before being elevated to his present position and enjoys the confidence and respect of all classes and parties. He is in the vigor of middle age, and his heart is thoroughly in the work to which he has set his hand.

Behind him stands Chicago, holding aloft that motto now so fraught with meaning, "I will."

J. A. EDGERTON.

KANSAS WHEAT THE BEST.

It Leads the World, Says a European Flour Merchant.

"There is no wheat anywhere in the world so good as Kansas wheat," said John M. Turner, flour merchant of Hamburg and London, who, with his business partner, S. Graner, recently journeyed to Kansas City to attend the convention of the National Millers' Federation, says the Kansas City Star. "Everywhere in Europe," Mr. Turner continued, "American wheat stands high in the estimation of the people, but Kansas leads the world. There's nothing like it, no other wheat with so much gluten, so much muscle and nerve building stuff in it. It has become so popular on the continent as well as in Great Britain that flour dealers have to carry it regardless of the price or profit.

"All the wheat in Russia is grown or controlled by the Jews. Fearing a ukase from the czar against exporting the crop last year, they rushed it all out of the country. The result was Denmark, Holland, Great Britain, Belgium and Germany were blocked with Russian wheat. It's poor stuff. They don't clean it. You can find almost everything in it—rye, corn, oats, tacks, pieces of wood, nails and other property that doesn't belong there. European buyers have complained bitterly against this Russian wheat. They want American grain, American flour, and a wonderful market is being built up for it. American flour in Berlin today is worth in American money about $6.50 to $7 for a hundred kilos, which is 220 pounds. In other words, we pay for American flour nearly the same price you pay in Kansas City, plus the freight. The freight rates, steamer rates, change about every two hours. So keen is the competition between steamer lines and railroads that the rates are quoted for immediate acceptance and die with the day."

PORTLAND THE BEAUTIFUL.

Glowing Tribute to Oregon's Exposition City.

When Chicago's Commercial association visitors were in Portland, Ore., recently viewing the Lewis and Clark exposition J. E. Defebaugh, editor of the American Lumberman and poet of the trip, read the following tribute, says the Chicago Post:

As waits the bride with roses in her hair
Gowned in the costume that becomes her best,
So Portland stands invitingly and fair
In light and color and rich fabric dressed;
Portland, the nation's hostess soon to be,
With banners, flags and streamers ready furled,
Portland, the nation's least already she—
Portland, stands waiting for the eager world.

But not in temporary edifice
And not in splendid glories of an hour
The triumph of thy golden Portland is
Or these the secret of her name and power.
These structures fair shall melt and pass away,
This exposition crumble into dust,
But reputation shall not know decay
Or bright escutcheon feel a taint of rust.

Think not the celebration—great it be—
More than the thing that it commemorates
These towers shall sink in time's resistless sea,
But still will open swing thy harbor gates
Thy ships in fleets in thy harbor slips,
Thy fertile acres and thy forest trees;
Thy fortune lengths in thy mighty ships
That write thy autograph upon the seas.

Mr. Defebaugh was much impressed with the beauty of Portland.

Odd Origin of an Epidemic.

In a hotel in the Scottish town of Exeter sat two men. One of them informed his companion that the last time he was in the town he suffered from smallpox in that very room. "It, that corner," he said, "was a cupboard where the bandages were kept. It is now plastered over, but they are probably still there." And he took a poker, broke down the plaster and found them. From their "find" the two men contracted the disease, and it spread through the town and worked fearful havoc.

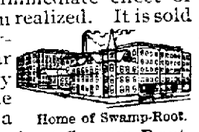
It is strange that in Asia and Africa, where grass will not grow, the most beautiful flowers and shrubs flourish to perfection.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.


Home of Swamp-Root.

FOR SALE!

Lots on Chester, Edwin and Dwight streets, from $250 to $500.

Lots on George and Johnson streets from $200 to $250.

Four lots off Wachter street $150 to $200.

One lot on Clay alley

Fifteen lots on South Erie street.

These lots can be sold on small monthly payments.

James R. Dunn.

Over 50 S. Erie St

Office hours from 7 to 8 A. M. and from 4 to 5:30 P. M

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

REDUCED PRICES FOR 10 DAYS

Car load of Screen Doors and Binder Twine.

Best Lawn Mowers $2 25
Best Washing Machines $5 50.
Best Screen Doors 60c up.
Best Screen Windows 10 up.
Best Chain Pumps $3.25 complete.
Best Stock Pumps $2 50 to $3.50
Best Iron Pitcher Pumps $1 25
Best Cream Separators $4.00
Best Rubber Hose ½ and ¾ in. for 8c and 9c per foot
Best Wheelbarrows $1 40
Best Clothes Wringers $1.25 to $2 50.
Binder Twine, Gasoline Stoves, Ovens, Hot Plates, Gas and Coal Ranges, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, White Leads, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Roofing Paper and Paint, Kitchen Sinks, Gas and Water Pipe, Fittings, Chandeliers, Brackets, Globes, Mantels and Burners, Anti Rust Wash Boilers and Graniteware at lowest Prices

MASSILLON HARDWARE CO.,
53 S. Erie. Opp Hotel Sailer.

FRUIT GROWERS TRIP.

Special Excursion to the East Texas Fruit Country June 20th.

Prominent Horticulturists Going.

June 20th, the Cotton Belt Route will run a special train excursion of fruit and truck growers to and through the wonderful East Texas fruit and truck country. The round trip from St. Louis will consume about a week. The object will be to study conditions of fruit and truck growing in the East Texas country at the height of the harvest season—when they are picking, crating and shipping peaches, plums, tomatoes potatoes, etc. The big orchards will be visited and every opportunity given to see results.

Many big growers, officers of State Horticultural Societies, experiment station experts, editors of farm and fruit papers from Northern States will be with us. A cordial invitation has been extended northern growers by the Texas Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association to visit Texas and attend their State meeting June 23d. Extremely low round-trip rate, special train for the party run on fast schedule—only one night on the road.

The chance of a lifetime to see the great East Texas country to best advantage and at trifling expense.

Write for copy of fruit booklet, itinerary and cost of trip and full particulars.

L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A.,
Cotton Belt Route. Cincinnati, O.

HEALTH AND VITALITY
DR. MOTT'S NERVERINE PILLS

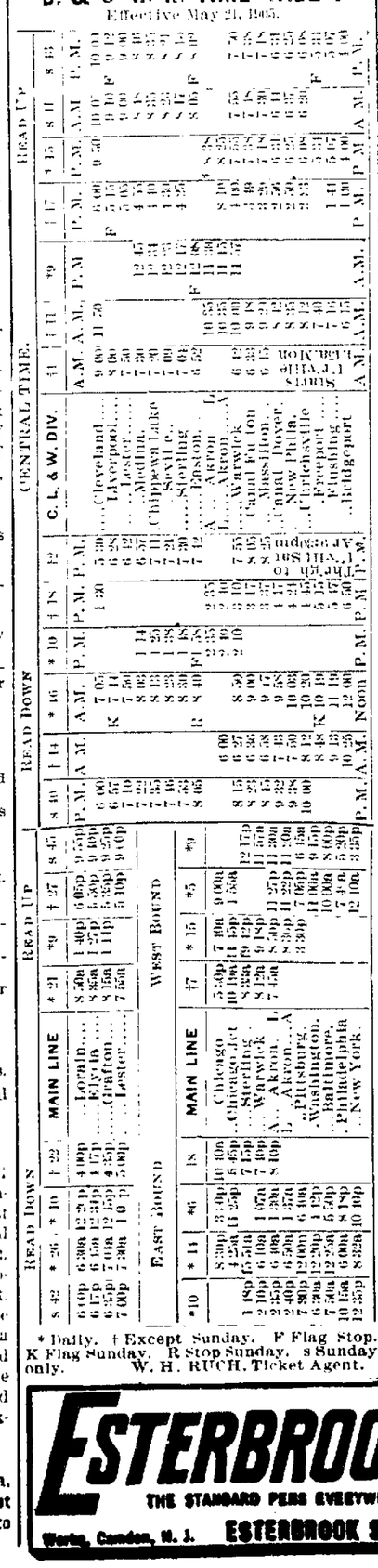
The great iron and tonic pill and restorative for men and women, produces strength and vitality, builds up the system and renews the normal vigor, bringing health and happiness. 60 doses in a box. For sale by all druggists, or we will mail it, securely wrapped, on receipt of price, $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00. Dr. Mott's Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio

AFTER USING.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

B. & O. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Effective May 21, 1905.



* Daily. † Except Sunday. F Flag Stop. K Flag Sunday. R Stop Sunday. s Sunday only. W. H. RUCH, Ticket Agent.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines

Under a new schedule in effect Sunday, May 28, 1905, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania Lines leave Massillon station as follows:

For the East 2:06 a. m., 2:17 a. m., 8:06 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 12:57 p. m., 5:18 p. m., 8:03 p. m.

For the West 9:53 a. m., 10:28 a. m., 2:36 p. m., 5:42 p. m., 10:05 p. m., 11:40 p. m.

For particular information on the subject apply to F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Co., Massillon O.

Wabash System W. & L. E. R. R.

Effective June 25th trains will depart as follows:

West.		East.	
No. 3	12:37 p. m.	No 2	1:21 p. m.
No. 9	10:05 p. m.	No. 6	3:30 a. m.
No. 31	ar. 8:55 p. m.	No 30	6:10 a. m.

Trains all daily.
No 30 through train for Cleveland.
No. 31 arrives from Cleveland.

C. A. & C.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS R'Y

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.		506	502	508	508
		p m	a m	p m	p m
CLEVELAND	lv	* 5 30	*8 10	†1 50	9 00
Hudson		6 3	9 00	1 43	9 47
AKRON	ar	6 50	9 25	2 10	10 12
	lv	6 50	9 25	2 10	10 12
Barberton		7 06	9 41	2 26	10 27
ORRVILLE	ar	7 40	10 18	3 00	11 00
	lv	7 40	10 18	3 00	11 00
Millersburg		8 25	11 00	3 45	11 34
Mt. Vernon		9 38	12 12	5 04	12 43
COLUMBUS	ar	11 00	*1 30	* 6 30	*. 50
		p m	p m	p m	a m
		501	507	509	503
Northbound		a m	a m	a m	p m
COLUMBUS	lv	\$6 00	*12 40	†7 00	*12 20
Mt. Vernon		7 24	2 03	8 28	1 44
Millersburg		8 40	3 20	9 51	† 50
ORRVILLE	ar	9 25	4 05	10 45	3 32
	lv	9 25	4 15	10 45	3 32
Barberton		9 55	4 48	11 14	4 00
AKRON	ar	1 17	5 06	11 32	4 20
	lv	10 17	5 15	11 32	4 20
Hudson		10 46	5 50	11 58	4 45
CLEVELAND	ar	11 40	6 5-	†12 50	*5 35
		a m	p m	p m	p m

*Every day. †Week days only. §Sunday only. Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg 11:00 a. m. week days.

For particulars see nearest C. A. & C. ticket agent or communicate with J. B. Mocisette, District Passenger Agent, Cleveland.

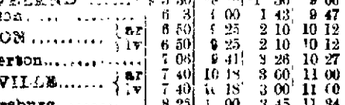
W. & L. E. Sunday Excursions.

One fare for the round trip to all points on the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad every Sunday.

One Way Settlers Fares to Southern Points via W. & L. E.

Low one way settlers tickets sold via W. & L. E. to authorized points in Alabama, Cuba, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennesee and Virginia. Full information at ticket office.

ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS



THE STANDARD PENS EVERYWHERE. 150 Styles Fine, Medium and Broad Points. Sold by All Stationers.

Works, Camden, N. J. ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO. 26 John St., New York.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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SPECIAL SERVICES.

First Communion at St. Joseph's Church Sunday.

CLASS NUMBERED SIXTY-EIGHT.

The Rev. O. E. Hall, for Four Years Pastor of the Baptist Church, Tenders His Resignation—Anniversary Celebration at Wesley M. E. Church.

Sixty-eight boys and girls, who for the past year have been receiving instruction from the Rev. Michael Vollmayer, took their first communion at St. Joseph's church Sunday morning. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers, palms and ferns and an immense congregation witnessed the ceremony. The members of the class were:

Owen McGlinchey, Edward Powers, Richard Castle, Henry Snyder, James Brady, Howard Schrader, Ralph Ertle, Louis Myers, Willard Eber, Arthur Murphy, Karl Schott, Melville Flynn, John Morgan, Edward Hayden, Leo Eckstein, Owen Carver, Joseph Fenton, Leo Hermann, Paul Converse, Karl Dalskey, William Leahy, Howard Hoch, Joseph Murry, Raymond Portmann, Frank Wantz, Harry Eisenbrei, Charles Ginther, Walter Braun, John Beiter, Gustav Bechtel, Jerome Senn, George Grojean, Charles Luckner, Jerome Gannon, Ernest Ielsch, John Charlton, Thomas Hagan, Emmet Moore, Louis Stark, George Schworm, Howard Clementz. The young ladies were Elsie Kessel, Florence Boron, Helen Haffner, Helen Haag, Emma Barthelemy, Grace Kessel, Mabel Rossmann, Margaret Bantz, Ruth Volkmor, Theresa Mayers, Gertrude Kerrigan, Malima Boylan, Jennie Gannon, Mary Stark, Lucile Marx, Flora Murphy, Eva Kramer, Helen Bartel, Blanche Deeser, Lily Finger, Gertrude Tully, Florence Miller, Mary North, Mildred Robin, Helen Rohr, Agnes Larkin, Hazel Pflug and Ruth Kern.

BAPTIST PASTOR RESIGNS.

To the surprise and regret of his congregation, the Rev. O. E. Hall, for the past four years pastor of the Baptist church, tendered his resignation at the Sunday morning service. At the evening service it was decided to refuse its acceptance, but the Rev. Mr. Hall was firm in the expression of his desire to leave Massillon November 1. During the present pastorate the church has prospered in every way. A debt of $3,000 has been paid, $1,200 has been expended in improvements, and the church membership has largely increased.

WESLEY M. E. CELEBRATION.

At the Wesley M. E. church on Sunday the congregation celebrated the fifth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. S. K. Mahon. The programme carried out included the following papers: History of the church, E. P. McConnaughy; history of the Sunday school, L. C. Spidle; history of the Epworth League, Mrs. Manley; history of the Junior League, Newton Fetter; history of the Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. Hall; history of the Woman's Missionary Society, Mrs. L C. Spidle.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Court Asked to Quiet Title in the Yingling Estate.

Canton, June 26.—Frank Yingling, sr., Frank Yingling, jr., and James A. McLaughlin, trustee, have commenced proceedings in common pleas court against John Yingling and others. It is alleged in the petition that Helena Yingling by her will, filed November 13, 1879, bequeathed 28.35 acres of land in Perry township to Frank Yingling, sr., for his natural life. Plaintiffs allege that the defendants claim some interest in the premises and the court is asked to quiet title against them.

The board of education of the Carton union school district was authorized to transfer $5,000 from the tuition fund to the contingent fund by Judge Ambler in common pleas court Monday morning. It was shown that the tuition fund contains more money than is required to meet expenses while the contingent fund is in a depleted condition. City Solicitor Hughes and Clerk W. G. Lane represented the board.

The annual picnic of the councils of the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics and Daughters of America will be held at Meyer's lake on Thursday, January 29. Programmes are out with a complete programme of events, including base ball, foot races, bowling, boat races, etc. Attorney C. C. Upham will be president of the day. All Juniors and Daughters of America in Stark county will participate.

Maud—Isn't 5 and 30 too old to hope for any improvement I should say not. One just begins to live. Take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. You will be blooming at 60. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Batlzly.

OBITUARY.

MRS. SOPHIA LEHMAN.

Mrs. Sophia Lehman, aged 63 years, died at the state hospital Sunday of senile dementia. Mrs. Lehman was admitted from Wayne county five years ago and had lived in Orrville some time She was born south of that place. The body was taken to Orrville Monday and the funeral was held from a Mennonite church near Applecreek.

JAMES WOOD.

James Wood, aged about 50 years, a well known former mine worker in this section, died in an Akron hospital of diabetes Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The deceased was an intimate associate of the late Ralph Wainwright and the body will be brought to Massillon Tuesday at 3 o'clock and interment made in the Wainwright lot in the Massillon cemetery. Short services will be held at the grave. The deceased had been employed near Doylestown until a few weeks ago, when he went to Akron for treatment. Herbert Sheldon, of Cleveland, with the Midvale-Goshen Coal Company, has charge of the funeral arrangements. Mr. Wood formerly lived in Massillon. He was an Englishman and was unmarried.

BURGLAR HID UNDER A BED

He Flourished Revolvers and Made His Escape.

A SEARCH MADE BY OFFICERS.

After Leaving the Culler Home the Burglar Ran to the Swamp Near the Wheeling Yards—It is Thought He Boarded a Passing Freight Train.

Without their knowledge a burglar was hiding under a bed when Mr. and Mrs. Adam Culler arrived at their home Sunday afternoon, after having attended morning church services. Mr. and Mrs. Culler live on an extension of Jarvis avenue, a street running west from Columbian Heights, west of the Wheeling & Lake Erie terminal yards.

When Mr. and Mrs. Culler entered their home they soon discovered that some person had partly ransacked the house. They found that three revolvers, a watch and some silverware were missing. Later some of the silverware was found lying on a chair.

Mr. Culler was of the opinion that the burglar had made a hurried escape upon his arrival and he sooon started for the city to notify the police. After Mr. Culler's departure the burglar emerged from under a bed, attempted to grab a watch from Mr. Culler's son and ran from the house.

For an instant Mrs. Culler was taken off her guard but soon gave chase. The burglar ran toward the swamp just east of the Wheeling & Lake Erie tracks and was soon lost to view. A freight train crew saw the flight and gave chase and followed the man into a part of the tall grass but their chase was abruptly ended when the burglar turned upon them and flourished two revolvers. As none of the crew was armed, the burglar commanded the situation.

While this was going on Mr. Culler had arrived at the police station and was telling his story when the police were informed by telephone of the chase. Officer Botoner and Constable Bamberger went to the swamp immediately and searched for hours but found no trace of the burglar. A freight train was pulling out of the yards at the time of the chase and it is thought the burglar made his escape on the train.

Mr. and Mrs. Culler made further search but have not missed anything of value in addition to the revolvers and watch.

CONSIDER THIS OUTING.

To Famous Seashore Resorts, in Planning Your Vacation.

By far the most attractive trip for health and pleasure the coming vacation season is that offered by the Seashore excursion Thursday, August 17th, over Pennsylvania Lines to Atlantic City, Cape May and seven other famous summer havens on the Atlantic Coast.

The fast through trains over Pennsylvania Lines take passengers in a few hours out of the heat and humidity of summer to the cool breeze of old ocean. This mid-August excursion occurs in the season of rest when it is most convenient to leave business Excursionists have the added pleasure of seeing Atlantic City when it is in full tide of the fashionable season. The greatest representative gatherings ever known at any resort are seen at Atlantic City. As many as 50,000 people at one time promenade the famous boardwalk. The fashionable bathing hours present an unparalleled scene—fully 100,000 bathers in the sea and on the beach.

The healthful effect of the seashore trip is due to the salt and pine air. So beneficial has this proved that physicians send their patients there to get the benefit of breathing the pure ocean air.

Special low fares will be in effect for this Seashore excursion. Full information will be freely given by local ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines.

NOVELTY IN LAUNCHES

Craft Designed to Demonstrate Power of Herreshoff Motor.

MAY BE SPEEDIEST OF HER CLASS

Designer Hopes to Make Thirty-five Miles an Hour—If Successful a Fleet of Fastest Torpedo Boats Afloat May Be Built—Second Combustion Chamber In Same Cylinder Doubles Horsepower of New Motor.

Nearly fit for the launching, which will take place early in July, and guarded day and night, so that only a few of the employees have seen the craft, there lies on the stocks in the pattern room of the American and British Manufacturing company's works at Bridgeport, Conn., a motor launch which it is expected will prove to be the fastest boat of her dimensions in the world, and it is the hope of her designer, Charles Frederick Herreshoff, that she will surpass the world's record of any vessel, says a special dispatch from Bridgeport, Conn., to the New York Herald.

Built to demonstrate the motor that will furnish the power, the launch will be the forerunner of a fleet of torpedo boats that for speed and endurance are to be far away in the van of the present speediest vessels of any navy.

With the utmost secrecy the launch has been constructed, and those who have visited the works to investigate have been peremptorily ordered away, the intention of the designer being to enter the boat as a surprise in the motor boat races to be held this season both in the United States and abroad.

To be named the Den, the launch is thirty-five feet long on the water line, has a breadth of four feet six inches and a draught when at full speed of six inches. The weight of the hull, which is constructed of wood, is 300 pounds, and the weight of the entire boat, crew and gasoline fuel is when in racing trim 1,800 pounds. Equipped with a two crank motor with an estimated horsepower of eighty, this hull, built on the "skipjack" model, is expected to be driven at a speed of from thirty to thirty-five miles an hour. Mr. Herreshoff modestly has stated that the former figure will be reached, while it is known that he will be disappointed if the launch does not make a mile for every foot of her water line length.

It is the improved type of the motor that is expected to make of the Den the fastest craft afloat, and, simply expressed, the motor has by the introduction of a second combustion chamber in the same cylinder doubled its horsepower without other change than a slight addition of weight in the castings in order to produce the requisite strength. The motor has therefore two impulses instead of one at every revolution of its cylinder crank, and by the adjustment of the crank a two cylinder engine is produced that, with its increase of horsepower, runs steadily and by the balancing of the explosive impulses has absolutely no vibration, yet running at a rate of 3,000 revolutions per minute.

Mr. Herreshoff prepared the plans of the motor as late as the middle of January last, and the officials of the International Power company approved them at once, so that the construction could be hastened for the demonstrating craft. In the intervening time the young designer has utilized his experience, gained in the designing of torpedo boats when with the Triggs company a few years ago, to create new designs for a fleet for which a well founded rumor has it that contracts with at least two governments have already been made.

Officials of the company would not discuss the alleged torpedo boat contracts, but from an authentic source it has been learned that the boats to be constructed for some two at least of the navies of the principal world powers are to be about 135 and 210 feet in length and are to have hydro carbon engines developing 2,500 horsepower and a speed of 44.6 knots, a speed so far unapproached by the fastest war craft of any nation.

Eighteen boats are to be constructed, and by the use of kerosene or fuel oil when cruising at a speed of twenty knots the cruising radius of the smaller of the torpedo fleet is to be 3,800 miles and the larger boats 4,400 miles. Gasoline is to be the fuel for the motors at high speed.

For what nations the boats are to be constructed is yet guarded more jealously than the building of Mr. Herreshoff's launch. For over a year he has resided in Bridgeport and worked quietly upon his plans, with hardly the workmen at the works being aware that the young man, now in his twenty-sixth year, is one of the family of celebrated designers of fast vessels.

Plant Sanitarium.

A sanitarium for plants is the latest novelty in Paris. It is intended chiefly for such exotic plants as suffer from electric light and from exposure while being transferred from one place to another. The treatment consists in putting them into moist houses and allowing light to reach them only a few hours a day.

Tobacco and Deafness.

Tobacco has been discovered by M. Delie, a French physiologist, to have a deleterious action upon the auditory nerve. He therefore cautions moderation in the use of the drug and avoiding it altogether where deafness has already begun or where there is family history of such troubles.

PRAYER AT A TOWN COUNCIL

No Longer the Corkscrew Inaugurates Caldwell (Kan.) Sessions.

C. W. [illegible], mayor of Caldwell, Kan. [illegible], says Caldwell enjoys the distinction of the loudest City Sire Hoss [illegible]. Moreover, and that is the strange part, he has carried out his reforms.

In the spring the people of Caldwell decided that they ought to have a reform candidate in order to be strictly in the vanguard of progress. So C. W. Cupp was nominated. No one imagined that this quiet, unpretentious town barnyarnan, would have the courage to carry out his pledges. No one believed him when he said that if he was elected the common council would be opened with prayer. The old wide open lid off resorts moved along in the same way it had always done, chuckling between drinks at the strange apparition of a reform candidate in Caldwell. But precautions of anxiety turned to a tinge of real concern when it was found that Cupp had received the greatest number of votes. The mayor elect declared that his pledges made before election would be put into execution at once.

A look at Caldwell, the Caldwell of the past, immediate and ancient, is necessary to an understanding of what Cupp undertook when he made his daring stand for better ways of civic living. Thirty years ago Caldwell was tough, in the real out and out acceptation of that term in the west. Being centrally located to a dozen or more big ranches, it was but natural that the town was chosen as the rendezvous for the gatherings of cowboys and others of like ilk.

Gradually, with the slow decadence of old time men and methods in the west, the town grew a bit better. Gambling houses, saloons of all degree and houses of ill fame remained, however, festering and spreading like a moral ulcer. There were many such places when Mayor Cupp took the presiding officer's seat at the first council meeting under the new political status of the community.

"This meeting of the council be opened with a prayer instead o a corkscrew," the mayor said. He prayed for strength to combat the evils he had arrayed himself against. Much to their own surprise the members of the council joined in. That strength came to Mayor Cupp is evidenced by the fact that, weakly supported by the aldermanic body and frowned upon by public sentiment, he has done what temperance leagues, governors and what not have failed to do—banished liquor absolutely from a town.

A RAPID GREETING.

German Turners' Lightning Interview With the President.

The president's efforts in behalf of peace were the indirect cause of vastly upsetting the arrangements of the German turners who recently visited him at the White House, says a Washington special dispatch to the New York Times. The turners are in the United States to take part in the international competition at Indianapolis. On their way west they stopped over to see the president.

Simon Wolf of Washington agreed to present them to Mr. Roosevelt, and Professor Kessler, the chief of the turners, had prepared a speech. It happened to be the worst day that could possibly have been chosen. The turners arrived just as Mr. Takahira did, and they had to wait for the Japanese envoy to get through. Meanwhile another delegation, this one of western farmers, sat cooling their heels in the anteroom. The farmers never got so much as a glimpse of the president.

When Mr. Takahira had finished the Mexican charge d'affaires arrived. In the midst of their conversation the president asked him to wait a moment so that he could see the turners, and the latter were promptly moved in at almost a double quick.

Mr. Wolf had just time to say that these gentlemen were turners, but did not make any speech. The president proclaimed in German his pleasure at meeting them, and then they were rounded up and hurried past him.

"My!" said the last turner as he got out. "I haf nefer seen a ting mit such a quickness."

The Annihilation of Time.

Behold, the Pennsylvania
Put on a faster train,
Whereat the New York Central
Reduced its time again.

First one and then the other
Would cut an hour away;
Old Father Time was frightened
As he beheld the fray.

"Hold on," he cried; "hold on, there!
Please let this matter drop.
In every war of rivals
There is a place to stop."

They went on building cutoffs,
They plied their picks and spades,
They straightened curves, and daily
They kept reducing grades.

They put on faster engines,
More skillful crews were trained,
They proudly made announcement
Of every minute gained.

It came to pass that people
Could travel all the way
From New York to Chicago
And back in half a day.

Yet other curves were straightened;
The war went on, and so
Those trains made streaks of lightning
Seem commonplace and slow.

The logical conclusion
Of course was reached at last;
With time annihilated
No thing was slow or fast.

The people knew no seasons,
They threw their clocks aside;
With neither days nor minutes,
No man of old age died.

Now, let us praise those rivals
And vote them both sublime,
In that they yanked the whiskers
Forth from the face of Time.

—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

WIDE AWAKE RED MEN

Striking Effects of Civilization In Indian Reservations.

CHEYENNES TAKE TO TELEPHONES

Sioux Indians Whirl Into Town In Family Automobiles—Pianos and Organs Popular—Hearses Used to Serve as Carriages—Some "Progress" Made in the Line of Divorces.

How can it be said that the Indians are not becoming civilized? Even if they have a habit of celebrating their feasts with fat dogs or wolves as the piece de resistance, even if they are taking advantage of the recent ruling of the supreme court to absorb the output of several breweries, impressive evidence that they are taking on the ways of the white men is to be found in the reports of assessors who while going over the Rosebud and Cheyenne River reservations took occasion to list the property of the Indians, says a special dispatch from Chamberlain, S. D., to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

These reports show the following luxuries are possessed by the Sioux Indians of these two reservations:

Three hundred and twenty telephones.
Eighteen automobiles.
Nine hearses (used as carriages).
Twenty-eight pianos.
Sixty organs.

Add to these the forty-seven divorces secured by Indians in the past year in the courts of Chamberlain and Oacoma, and it cannot be denied that the haughty Sioux who a few years ago were the terror of settlers and even soldiers have become apt pupils of the white man.

It is only recently that the rural telephone industry has reached out to the red men. Most of the instruments are to be found on the Cheyenne River reservation, for a line has been run west from Pierre. Barbed wire is employed as conductor, and the lines serve all the big ranches in the country west of Pierre. The Cheyennes were greatly interested in the building of the telephones, and when they found out that they could talk through space they were wild to secure instruments for themselves. As they are excellent customers, due to their lavish manner of spending money, they were promptly accommodated by the company. Now if the ranchmen find the line busy it is usually buzzing with gossip in the original Sioux tongue.

Last summer when the Rosebud reservation was thrown open for settlement visitors at Bonesteel were amazed to see Sioux Indians whirl into the town in family automobiles, squaw in the front seat and red skinned youngsters in the rear. One enterprising red, Black Cloud, made a handsome sum hauling prospective settlers about the reservation in his automobile. These machines have from the first appealed to the Indians. They have a veritable passion for machines painted in bright colors. Often when they have received $2,000 or more for allotted lands Indians will go to Omaha or Sioux City, see a striking automobile and spend their entire fortune for one like it. Hollow Horn Bear, a leading tribesman on the Yankton reservation, went to Washington in March to attend the inauguration of President Roosevelt. He came back with a big machine, and the pompous manner in which he displayed his new possession to the others caused such a furore that the agency had to take a hand to restore order.

The same love of display on the part of the Indian leads them to make some remarkable purchases. A few days ago a big Indian from the Rosebud reservation, Shouting Horn, went to Yankton to buy a family carriage. The dealer he visited showed him every vehicle in his house, but the Indian was not impressed. He went out disappointed. Just at that moment an undertaker was passing on his hearse. With a grunt of admiration the buck ran out into the street and stopped the driver.

"How much?" he inquired, pointing grandiloquently to the high polished black wood and waving plumes. The undertaker, John Hanley, laughed at first, but when he found the red man was in earnest made him an outrageous price. The Indian produced the money, crawled on to the seat and drove back to his reservation, the proudest Indian in the west.

If the Indians continue developing the divorce fad as they have done in the last two years Sioux Falls will be displaced as the divorce center of the United States. In the past year forty-seven divorce decrees were issued there and at Oacoma, a gain of seventeen over the last year. County Attorney Dartos favors some sort of legislation restricting the Indian divorcees. In a measure, however, the divorce is teaching the Indians that marriage bonds are somewhat binding.

A Map of the Air.

The Prince of Monaco is rendering to aerial navigation a service more valuable than the invention of flying machines, says the London Globe. He seems to have set on foot a really systematic study of the air currents in the upper atmosphere. During one of his long cruises last year he perfected a system of kites which enabled him to secure useful results at an altitude of about 15,000 feet. In order to secure the advantages of co-ordination and comparison his highness has induced the German government to order a series of similar experiments on certain warships, while the Portuguese government has also decided to institute a service of the kind in connection with Lisbon observatory. Here is an international work in which other governments might render aid.

ANECDOTES ABOUT GOMEZ.

How the Famous Cuban General Disciplined an Officer.

Typical of the character of the late General Maximo Gomez, the famous Cuban soldier and leader of revolutions, was the manner in which he disciplined an officer for selling sugar cakes to the Spaniards during the Cuban war of independence, says the New York Times. The man had taken sugar from the Spaniards for the cakes he was selling, and the general said to the members of his staff:

"You see before you a man who has been a traitor in the service of Cuba. He has sold Cuba off for $700. He is hereafter to be known only as 'Brigadier Sugar Cakes.' If any man in Cuba addresses him otherwise he disobeys my express orders." Then, turning to the culprit, the Cuban commander said: "Tear off those stars. Give them to me. You are not fit to command men. You can be bought for a cake of brown sugar. Down to the ranks with you, and try to do your duty as a private soldier and be thankful if my soldiers will march with you. See that you behave yourself hereafter."

There was a Frenchman who once visited the camp of General Gomez during the Cuban revolution and said: "I am an officer of the French army. I hold the rank of lieutenant and come to offer my sword and my life to the cause of Cuban independence."

Gomez sized up the young man and said, "You are a captain in the army of liberation." The Frenchman drew himself up haughtily, as became a soldier of Gaul, and replied: "I demand the commission of a general. Any lieutenant of the French army is equal to a general in the Cuban army."

"Do you think so?" said Gomez. "Do you know that there is only one general in the world? I am that general. I am greater than Saussier—than any general that you ever had in your whole service. Young man, when you first landed on the shores of Cuba you should have learned your first lesson. Maximo Gomez is the only general, and Maximo Gomez regards the lowest private in the ranks of the army of liberation above all the French that ever existed. Here are your letters. Get back to France, where you may be of some use. You are of none here. Adjutant, see that this man has safe conduct to the coast. Good evening." And the viscount went back to France.

PRIZE POEM BY A WOMAN.

Mrs. A. A. Lindsley's Ballad on "The Trail" at Lewis and Clark Fair.

Some time ago I. N. Fleischner, chairman of the publicity committee for the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Me., offered a prize of $100 for the best ballad on "The Trail," says the New York Post. The honor was accorded to "John Malcolm Graham," but for the moment no such name could be found in the Portland city directory. It now appears that John is a lady, who is known to her friends as Mrs. A. A. Lindsley, the wife of a former state treasurer of Washington. Her stanzas are better than such contests often elicit:

The call comes, strong and insistent,
Out of the west—oh, hark!
"Follow through hail and sun the trail
Blazed by Lewis and Clark!"

On with the blanket and saddle,
Ride like the devil possessed,
Swift on the way night and day,
Hit the trail to the west!

Sting of the wind in our faces,
Crunching of hoofs on sand—
Whate'er betide, pause not, but ride
Straight to the promised land.

Whiteness of sails on the ocean,
Gleaming of gold in the hills,
Glory of grain on the harvest wain,
Curling of smoke from the mills.

Off with the saddle and blanket,
Kindle our heart fires' spark—
Here's all hail to the westward trail
Blazed by Lewis and Clark!

When Is the Real Fourth of July?

Those impatient small boys who begin celebrating the Fourth before it actually arrives are not so far out of the way after all. Paul Leland Haworth tells the story of "The Real Fourth of July" in Harper's for July. He quotes from John Adams' letter to his wife, in which he said: "The 2d of July will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival," for it was on the 2d of July that the final vote was taken on the momentous resolution of the colonists to separate from Great Britain, as embodied in the draft of the Declaration of Independence drawn up by Thomas Jefferson. The debate after the vote lasted until the afternoon of the 4th when it was brought to a close, largely on account of the oppressively warm weather and because "hungry flies swarmed thick and fierce, alighting on the legs of the delegates and biting hard through their thin silk stockings."

War Veteran's Suggestion.

Ambrose Hammond, an ex-sergeant of the Fourth Michigan volunteer infantry, has written to President Roosevelt, asking him to take charge of a ceremony that Mr. Hammond assures him will furnish lasting pleasure to thousands of old soldiers of the civil war, says a Washington special to the Boston Herald. The old wooden bridge across the Potomac at Washington is soon to be taken down, and Hammond suggests that it be cut up into pieces and given to the old soldiers. Mr. Hammond says that in all probability a million men of the north marched over the bridge going to the front and that to thousands that crossed it on the return in 1865 it was a glad sight.

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RALLYING CALL FOR CAMPAIGN

Keynote Sounded at State Convention By Chairman Daugherty.

STATE AND NATIONAL ISSUES

Epitome of Democratic Policies for Consideration by the Voter—Comment on Men and Measures—Reply to Secretary Taft's Speech as Chairman of Ohio Republican Convention.

Columbus, O., June 28.—The Ohio Democratic convention was called to order at 9 a. m.

In his opening remarks, M. A. Daugherty of Lancaster, as temporary chairman of the Ohio Democratic convention congratulated the delegates upon the political outlook, declaring the Democracy once more welded in harmony, and saying that "a plundered commonwealth, writhing in the clutch and grasp of the spoilsmen and the grafters looks to you for its deliverance and redemption."

Continuing, he said: It has not yet been written of Ohio, as it has been written of a neighboring state and its municipalities, under Republican domination—"Corrupt and Contented."

About one month ago there assembled in this hall what is misnamed and miscalled the Ohio Republican convention. It was not a convention in any sense, least of all a political convention. There was no consultation, no advising together, no exchange or comparison of views in that assemblage which had met in meek and shameful servility to lick the hand and obey the command of its master. So completely and so thoroughly does the Ohio Republican machine do its work that the

M. A. DAUGHERTY.

delegates to the Republican state conventions are not now either required, expected or permitted even to think. The boss kindly does that for them. No Republican of independent thought and judgment, no matter how worthy or deserving he may be, no matter what his character, attainments or abilities, may aspire to a state office unless he first bribes his Grangs and performs his pitiful genuflexions at the feet of the Cincinnati boss. Neither all Ohio Republicans now make G. B. pilgrimages. It was long the boast of Ohio Republicans that their party was the party of God and temperance and morality. We blush as we say it, the people of Ohio in this campaign have the shame that the party of Garfield must confess that party has fallen to depths in a Cincinnati grave.

What else can be said? It is sufficient here to say that in this new leader was stolen from the national Republican camp its only political issue, because he was either too good or too bad to be associated with the infamous conspiracy that finds its new egg in the police eye with one foot on the City hall in Cincinnati and the other on the dome of yonder capitol. At the last so-called Ohio Republican convention he was successful in getting a plank in his unbalanced platform declaring there previously the party, the administration and the house of its school representatives of Lafferty and Kilgore on its royal throne, by which raised to that bad eminence, sat George B. Cox. But it was not a political convention that anticipated and responded to the every wish. It was the annual meeting of the Ohio Grocers' association, among soiled and sooty wits, graft, insatiable and clamoring for more.

The platform presented by that so-called Republican convention echoes the views of a body so constituted and controlled. It is elusive, evasive and platitudinous. On one and all the national and state issues it utters no clear and distinct sound.

Fee System and Salaries.

With great and singular unanimity, the public sentiment of the state has been expressed for the abolition of the iniquitous fee system and the substitution of a salary law for county officers. This just and wise demand of all the people of the state was met by the declaration of that body that it favored limited and reasonable compensation to county officials. Whatever that may mean no man knows, but all men do know that it means no salary law at all. The Democratic general assembly enacted a fair and just salary law in 1890, and the succeeding and first Republican majority thereafter promptly repealed it and reinstated the fee system, and from that day to this in one form or another, it has constantly increased the compensation of county officers; and whenever and wherever any changes have been made since then the emoluments of office have been enlarged and multiplied.

The public sentiment of the state has crystallized in the demand that state banks be supervised and inspected by state authority—like national banks are examined and controlled by national authority, so as to secure the safety of their depositors. That so-called Republican convention answered that reasonable and discreet public demand with the statement that it favored a revision of the state banking laws, in general and ambiguous terms. What that plank may mean no man knows, but all men do know that it means no regulation at all.

There is, however, one plank in that platform which is easily and readily understood, and that is the pronouncement it makes on the canal question, wherein it pledges the party to continue the work already begun by the last legislature, "provided for the beginning of modernizing Ohio's existing canals." Read and studied in the light of current history we know what that means. It has been asserted frequently in the public prints and not denied that the governor of Ohio, and the Republican candidate for governor, together with modern and influential statesmen of that party, is a stockholder in a company incorporated for the purpose of stealing the canals. It was widely announced by that platform to be [illegible] the matter of modernizing the canals [illegible] Republican methods [illegible]

Record of Legislature.

Of [illegible] Democratic legislature [illegible] its appropriations were more than [illegible] ever appropriated by any of its predecessors. New offices were created and salaries increased on every hand. It flooded the state with spoilsmen, whose only duties are to draw their breath and their salaries, useless supernumeraries serving only the party whose hirelings they are, and who have become as thick as the locusts and flies of Egypt. It appropriated $293,000 for the national guard, with its spangles and speckles, and the net result to all the people of the state from that largesse was a drunken riot and one homicide in the village of Athens.

It enacted a school code centralizing the governing power of the schools and taking away from localities and districts the right of control in violation of the approved and efficient principle of "home rule." Preceding Republican legislatures had already assaulted and invaded this principle in the enactment of the most costly and extravagant municipal code ever conceived, and in empowering the auditor of state to chose the board of review in cities to revise the tax returns of their citizens. To strengthen the fangs of the bosses and perpetuate their rule in cities, it struck a vicious blow at good municipal government in abrogating spring elections, depriving the people of the right to select their local and municipal officers free from the prejudice and passion engendered by partisan agitation in state and national campaigns.

It degraded the judiciary of the state by a gerrymander of judicial districts for political party purposes and then increased the salaries of the beneficiaries of the crime at a time when litigation had reached its lowest ebb. It denied the right of private contract and flouted the personal integrity of men in enacting the unconstitutional bonding statute, making it compulsory upon all officers [illegible] administrators and trustees to purchase their bonds from the favored guaranty companies when the penalty [illegible] The public treasury, the estates of the dead and the patrimony of the orphans were all made common loot for the favored companies by this unconstitutional statute.

Intemperance Tax.

The Republican majority did not stop there. The rapacious and insensate greed of the spoilsmen seem to have been endless and boundless. Not satisfied with extorting tribute from the possessions of the living, tangible and intangible, and the estate of the dead, the right to inherit property, a right as old as any human institution and antedating civilization itself, a natural right grounded in the very nature of the social order and the affections of mankind attracted its corporal and rapacious and the right to inherit property was subjected by it to a tax of 5 per cent on each share above $5,000. It is within the memory of us all that the Republican party, state and national, resisted the imposition of an income tax with all the fury and venom that partisan malice could inspire, although an income tax is the most just tax that a republic may levy and collect. To tax it exacts from the wealthy some reasonable contribution to the maintenance of the national government, to which its possessions owe their protection, and upon which it is pledged to and does protect. No part of the inheritance tax ever went into the municipal or county treasury to bear the expense of local government. It is all drawn into the coffers of the state treasury from whence it is poured out in all directions to oil the Republican machine. It is a tax on [illegible] and [illegible] a tax like a bill of [illegible] the [illegible] of the statute [illegible] [illegible] of the mind that [illegible] of property works a confiscation of [illegible] and is the commission of [illegible] by the state which, the [illegible] most abhorrent [illegible] by yielding to [illegible] temptation. The inheritance tax must go. The estate acquired by the toils and toils of the parent, aided by child and children, must be permitted to descend to the sons and daughters who have sprung from the loins of the father and were nurtured on the bosom of the mother without paying toll to the Republican [illegible]

First Trial of the Veto.

In his speech of acceptance the governor bewails the influence of the lobby. He confesses that it manipulated the Republican legislative majority. The governor armed with the veto power is accountable for the lobby's advantage. The lobby knows its men. The lobby knows the mental and moral attributes of the executive. An honest and courageous executive is the archenemy of the lobby; it can not flourish around him; it will not dare to look into his face; it will sneak from his presence. The governor's sincerity in his professed opposition to the lobby is questionable; first, because every censurable enactment of the legislature, accomplished by the lobby, bears his signature and approval, and, second, because he is and throughout this campaign will be, wholly unable to dislodge from the public mind the impression that at least one lobby was sheltered in his own executive chamber.

Is it not true that the governor bargained with the race horse lobby that he would approve a bill allowing pools to be sold on the race tracks, if the general assembly would pass a measure legalizing that form of gambling? Is it not true that after the legislature had performed its part of the bargain the governor in a paroxism of temporary virtue broke faith with the race track men and vetoed the bill? Let it be understood we do not criticize him for the veto, but we do condemn him for the premise. Is it not true that prior to the election the governor entered into an antenuptial contract with the fat and warm jolly brewers of the state and after the election attempted to enjoy the honeymoon with the lean and sedate and cold temperance people, and was scornfully repelled? The veto in the hands of a wise and high minded executive is the safeguard of the people against hasty, improvident and corrupt legislation. Its purpose and history and dignity are in the nature of a judicial review. It is unfortunate indeed that the first administration of the state under the new departure with the executive clothed with the veto power, it came to be looked upon and regarded as the football of partisan politics, a subject of trade and bargain, and a mere commodity of the lobby.

Outside of the laudation of his chief, the address of Secretary Taft dealt with only three subjects. The first was an argument for governmental regulation of transportation rates. At Kansas City, in 1900, the national Democracy declared in its platform: "We favor such an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will enable the commission to protect individuals and communities from discrimination and the public from unjust and unfair transportation rates." And at St. Louis, in 1904, the national Democratic convention in the platform then adopted declared: "We especially denounce rebates and discriminations by transportation companies as [illegible] agencies in promoting and [illegible] trusts. We demand an enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission to the end that the railroad discriminations of the country may [illegible] and adequate relief from the [illegible] which they are subjected by the method of transportation."

The sincerity of Republican efforts in that direction may well be challenged now and for many reasons. In every argument advanced by the public men or that party for the assumption and exercise of such power by the national government extreme care is taken to assure the transportation companies that the regulation will be harmless, conservative, and ineffective, and that the railways have nothing to fear from Republican legislation.

It has been the historic position of the Democracy, a position now firmly held by it, that corporate power created by the state to subserve the public welfare is always subject to the control of the government, whose creature it is. And the remedy of the Democracy is regulation and not governmental ownership. The Democracy is not yet ready to concede that privilege has become so powerful and son intrenched in the laws and policies of the government that it can not be dislodged. The Democracy has not abandoned the struggle; it still has faith in the efficacy of the popular will to restore and maintain popular rights.

Socialism and Paternalism.

Whenever Democracy shall cease to contend against the constant aggression of privilege pressing on with its ever tightening coils, whenever Democracy shall no longer marshal its legions in the defense of equal rights and shall haul down its flag in inglorious surrender, then the day of governmental ownership and the stagnation and decay of Socialism is at hand. The last resort of the people against the oppression of privilege is government ownership. No man who knows the history, the teachings, the traditions and principles of the Democracy dare associate its name with that of Socialism. Between Democracy and Socialism there is no peace and no reconciliation; they are as far apart as the poles and as diametrically opposed. The paternal attitude of Socialism is offensive to the sight and breath of Democracy. Democracy stands for individual right, individual effort and individual [illegible] for that stimulus to energy and [illegible] to honorable ambition which [illegible] the heart and quickens the [illegible] which assures to labor the enjoyment of its own [illegible] and crowns a life of [illegible] care with an age of honor and of ease.

Special privilege and paternal government, those are the inducing clauses and fostering spirit of Socialism, and these, too, bear the distinctive mark peculiar to modern Republicanism.

Socialism springs from Republican policies like the miasma of the air from the marshes of the earth. If that disastrous day shall ever come when Socialism shall write its decadent theories into the laws and policies of the republic, it will be traced to that form of special privilege known as a protective tariff. There is no distinction in principle and no difference in practice between that form of Socialism which would place all industrial agencies in control of the government and that other and infinitely worse Socialism, which, under the guise of tariffs and by the aid of government places all consumers at the mercy and greed of its favored favorites. Socialism, like tariff, feast, is mayhe, privilege and corruption [illegible] from the poisoned womb [illegible]

Tariff and Deficit.

Secretary Taft's utterances on tariff and revenue, the deficit in the national treasury, were directed in the usual vein of Republican argument on these subjects, special reference being made to the suggestion that a reduction of tariff rates or increase of internal revenue will be necessary to make up the [illegible] Continuing the speaker said:

If I could [illegible] between the lines [illegible] understand that the honorable [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] at the third. The third question dismissed by the able secretary was the Monroe doctrine. If he signified the Democratic position both on the question of the regulation of transportation rates and the reduction of the tariff, about which there can be no doubt he might more than clear that the Republican party had the settled purpose of maintaining the Democratic Monroe doctrine. It is the Monroe doctrine that saved South America from the land grabbing nations of Europe, drove monarchy and empire from the South American continent and builded republics in their places. It is now intimated that a large standing army and a great navy is required to maintain the Monroe doctrine. The answer is that the principle of the Monroe doctrine has been maintained and enforced by the United States ever since its promulgation, a period of 80 years and more, without battleships and soldiers.

Appeal to Young Men.

The Democracy faces the future with hope, with courage and with confidence. Time and the progression of events will vindicate the wisdom of its principles. The dazzling delusion of imperial expansion does not lure it from the path of safety and the steady light of the constitution. It does not measure national greatness in large standing armies, designed to crush labor at home or freedom abroad, or in powerful battleship built to destroy human life and to crimson the seas with human blood. It regards the growing military spirit as an impending danger to and the mortal enemy of republics. It does not believe that American soldier boys should be called to surrender their young lives and to sink into bloody graves beneath the tropical suns of the Philippines fighting for the destruction of those maxims of liberty and those doctrines of inalienable right which have made the glory of the homestead possible. The equal rights of all men under the law and in all the ways of human endeavor is its highest concern.

It demands that corporate power be made the servant and not the master of the people. It is unrelenting in its hostility to protective tariffs in whose bosom trust and monopoly kennel which contravene the operation of natural law and restrain and ensnare production which mildew the public conscience and cloud the moral vision of men, which build palaces for the millionaires and hovels for the toilers. It pleads for the freedom of commerce and trade. It summons young men to its ranks to do battle in its cause that the loved republic may not be supplanted by an oligarchy of wealth or be lost in the maelstrom of empire.

In conclusion Chairman Daugherty paid a high tribute to William J. Bryan as the present leader of the Democracy.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Independence Punch and Other Items For a Patriotic Dinner.

The Fourth of July dinner may be made very patriotic in its coloring by a judicious selection of china. Use white bouillon cups on blue plates for the soup, white china for the fish course, blue plates of different sizes for the meat and salad courses, while the dessert may appear in fancy paper cases decorated with all three colors. The meat course is a modern adaptation of the old fashioned dinner of spring lamb, green peas and new potatoes.

A sensible idea which is quite popular now is the substitution of fresh fruits for the soup course. Where so served the only accompaniment is sugar. Cold soups are also in favor. These are limited to bouillon and consomme and various fruit soups, says Table Talk, which is the source of the cut and the following recipes:

The fruit soups are made by cooking the fruit in an equal quantity of water until soft, straining, sweetening and slightly thickening with arrowroot. Fruits which will give a clear, pretty tint to a liquid, such as currants, raspberries and cherries, are best either alone or in combination. When chilled the soup should be no thicker than cream and not too sweet.

When cherries are plentiful an easily made dessert called cherry bread will be liked for either luncheon or dinner. Butter thick slices of stale bread and arrange a layer on a platter or in a deep glass serving dish. Stew the cherries and sweeten them to taste. Pour a portion of the hot fruit and juice over the bread, add another layer of bread and fruit, and so on until the fruit is all used. There should be sufficient liquid to thoroughly soak the bread. Serve very cold with cream. Other berries may be used in the same way.

When a cold fruit drink is wanted try this. Mash two quarts of strawberries and one quart of pitted cherries to a pulp. Add the juice of three lemons and a quart of cold water, and let stand for two hours, stirring occasionally. Boil together for ten

INDEPENDENCE FRUIT PUNCH.

minutes two quarts of water and two pounds of sugar, skim and set aside to chill. Press the clear juice from the fruit, and the cold sirup, a half cupful more of lemon juice and a cupful of sirup from canned pineapple. Turn into the punch bowl, add two quarts or more of crushed ice, and a cupful of whole mixed cherries. Decorate the bowl with red roses and sprays of red cherries.

A unique salad may be made with cucumbers. Scrape the seeds from some quartered cucumbers, grate and measure the pulp. For a pint, soak a half package of gelatin in a half cupful of cold water, and stand over hot water to dissolve. Season the grated pulp with salt, paprika and a half teaspoonful of onion juice, add two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and the dissolved gelatin, and turn into small fancy tinable molds. When jellied, turn out and serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise.

Shoe and Parasol Fashions.

Some very smartly dressed women have begun to wear low brown shoes in the forenoon. Only dark tobacco shades of suede kid, with flat brown ribbon bows, are the kinds selected. All the new footwear is very attractive, though there is no special novelty appearing so far. The trend of shoe fashions is a trifle less elaborate, especially so in the absence of enormous shoe buckles and fancy stitching. Colored feathers are still in vogue, but they are in favor generally for foot dressing when walking.

Parasols when accessories to tailor made spring costumes are as big as they should be. Plain silks are the rule, while natural wood sticks with firm handles to be easily grasped and rather short sticks, sure not to be in the way, or new hinged sticks, which are very convenient under many circumstances. Of course the [illegible] white and ecru linen parasols will be exploited at once in town. Their proper place, however, is rather an accompaniment to midsummer linen and cotton costumes and chiefly to be carried when sojourning in the country, where they lose their too conspicuous effect.—Vogue.

To Cut Bias Ruffles.

As this is the time of year that the busy women have yards and yards of bias ruffles on folds to cut to trim their summer dresses, and as few can do so and get them true by measuring them one by one, I think I have a way that will save both time and patience, says a Designer correspondent. After deciding on width cut pieces four times as wide as needed. Now place cut edges together and fold by hand or with a hot iron, cut in fold, and you have two pieces twice as wide as required. Fold and cut again, and you have four strips without any bother but the first measuring.

Rule For Plain Ice Cream.

A good foundation rule for ice cream is made of one quart of cream added to a thin custard made of one pint of milk, two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of flour and one cupful of sugar. Beat the sugar, eggs and flour together and add gradually the hot milk. Scald the cream with one-half cupful of sugar.

ANNUAL DISPLAY OF PUPILS' WORK

It is Now Being Made in St. Mary's School Hall.

ABUNDANCE OF FANCY WORK.

The Specimens of the Lower Grades Cause Much Wonder as a Very Creditable Proficiency Has Been Attained—The Hall is Open to Visitors Each Afternoon.

The literary attainments of the pupils of St. Mary's parochial schools were given an expression a few nights ago when a varied and interesting programme of recitations, songs and comedy was given. The annual exhibition of work in other lines is now attracting the attention of hundreds, as it is displayed in the school hall. The two parts of the closing exercises of the schools for the year are parts of the school life for the pupils, which were inaugurated and maintained to a high degree of proficiency by the late Father H. V. Kaempker. It was he who established the different courses in the schools and elaborated the course of study to include drawing, stenography, typewriting, painting and other similar work.

The artistic work of the pupils done in the past year is now displayed in St. Mary's school hall. Beginning with examples of the work of the pupils of the first room, the display shows a gradual progression as the higher grades are reached until, when the work of the highest grade is inspected, one wonders at the accomplishments attained.

The specimens exhibited of the work of the first room pupils consists of drawings in colored chalk. Bells, tables, clocks, pails, baskets, some filled with fruit, animals and specimens of writing make up this display. Adjoining this are specimens of the work of the second room, which also consists of crayon work. Here the drawings show more attention to detail with a development of many of the finer lines.

The work of the third room consists of specimens of excellent writing and drawings of well known figures, landscapes, together with fruits of all descriptions. The work of the fourth room shows a change, as here the pen and pencil have taken the place of crayon in all of the work. About the only color work done in this room is that of drawing maps.

The work of the fifth room shows painstaking care in details. The display consists mainly of drawings, consisting of large buildings, landscapes with intricate details, historical and local scenes and familiar figures in history. The display of the sixth room is but a forerunner of the work of the seventh grade, where the best work of the schools is done. The sixth room pupils show elaborate scroll work and drawings of almost every description. Here are also found specimens of writing, the subjects taken being lessons in arithmetic, geography, grammar and other studies. The work of the seventh and highest room occupies a good part of the floor space in the hall and consists of beautiful specimens of hand painting and fancy work, the latter consisting of drawnwork and needlework. This exhibition attracts the most attention and is a most pleasing credit to the ability of the pupils and instructors in the schools.

ROOM FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Western and Southern States Can Use Many Thousands.

New York, June 28.—The New York Civic Federation invited a number of gentlemen conversant with the subject to talk about immigration at the federation's meeting yesterday.

Nathan Bijur, vice president of the United Hebrew charities, produced the statistics of immigration from 1821 to 1900. Said he: "Compare these figures with the 1,000 inhabitants and they show that immigration is not growing but actually diminishing. Therefore, notwithstanding the tremendous inrush of immigration it is very small in its proportion to the general population. We know that Texas alone, which has today a population of 3,500,000, is capable of feeding and holding a population as large as that of Germany, which is about 55,000,000. There is plenty of room in this country for more people, but the immigrant remains in the large cities, while he is needed in the West and South."

Emil L. Boas, agent of the Hamburg-American steamship line, said: "Those who talk about 700,000 or 1,000,000 immigrants coming into this country, lose sight of how many leave during the year. Last year 571,000 passengers came here in the steerage and during the same period 322,000 left in the steerage. It has been said that the poverty-stricken hordes of Europe are flocking to the United States. The information furnished by the commissioner general of immigration states that the immigrants who arrived here last year brought with them $20,000,000, and that those who came the year before brought $16,000,000 with them."

There was some discord at the conference and Mr. Boas was interrupted by one of the delegates, who said he understood that the priests in foreign countries were acting as immigration agents. Mr. Boas flatly denied this and declared that foreign governments are forever on the alert and are anxious to keep their people at home

If fortune disregards thy claim,
Don't hang thy head in fear and shame,
But marry the girl that you love best;
Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will
do the rest. Z. T. Baltzly.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb	22
Creamery butter	28
Eggs, per dozen	18
Chickens, spring, lb	18
New Cabbage, per lb	4
Lettuce, per lb	15
Onions, per peck	50
Potatoes, per bushel	40

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb	15 18
Eggs, per dozen	15
Chickens, live, per lb	12
Chickens, spring, dressed	40
Chickens, dressed	14
Potatoes, per bushel	25

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	93
Oats	32-33
Corn	55

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	70
Straw, per hundred	55
Shelled corn, per bushel	70
Oats, per bushel	40
Corn	70
Hay, loose, per ton	17-18

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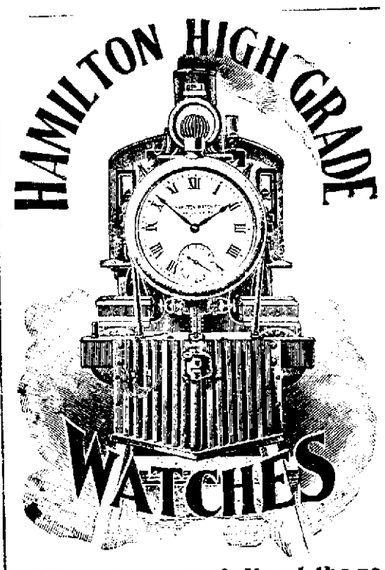
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

SECRETARY HAY BETTER.

Mrs. Hay Advises Son-in-Law to Sail for Europe.

Newbury, N. H., June 28.—The condition of Secretary of State John Hay continued favorable last night after a comfortable day. Dr. Fred L. Murphy of Boston remained at the secretary's home. Dr. Scudder of Boston went to Boston, but will return. The physicians decline to discuss the case but Dr. Scudder said just before his departure that the secretary had passed a pleasant and comfortable day.

The cold, wet weather has proved a slight drawback, but notwithstanding the dampness Mr. Hay's condition has improved noticeably since Sunday night. Mrs. Hay felt greatly encouraged and sent a telegram to Payne Whitney, her son-in-law, advising him and Mrs. Whitney to sail for Europe as they intended.



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HORSE SALE!

The undersigned will sell at public auction at ***Wm. H. Vogt & Son's Sale Stable*** on North Erie St., north side of Armory Theatre, Massillon, O., on

THURSDAY, JULY 6,

One car load of

DAKOTA HORSES.

This load consists of good workers and

ROAD HORSES

Also some 3 and 4 year old colts.

Heavy Draft Horses.

All horses sold under a guarantee. Sale to commence at 1 p. m. sharp.

A Credit of 4 Months Will be Given.

R. W. Barnes.

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C. Brenner, Auctioneer.

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